The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9896.—VOL. LXI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 20th January, at her residence, Auckland, New Zealand, Mrs. Lewis Samuels, of a daughter.

On the 31st January, at her residence, Union-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. W. Hart, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Mount Pleasant Cottage, Paddington, Mrs. William Dawson, of a daughter, premature.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, 87, Harrington-street, near Essex-street, Mrs. W. B. Lee, of a son.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, 199, York-street, Mrs. L. Lipman, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 22nd January, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Mr. Hode, Mr. Louis Rizen, of Noumea, New Caledonia, to Matilda Maria Aames, only daughter of Mr. John Frederick Aames, of Marrickville.

On the 24th January, by special license, at St. Benedict's Church, Abercrombie-street, by the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, Walter, second son of W. Green, Redfern, to Catherine Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Frances Schneider, of Camden.

On 31st January, at the residence of the bride, by special license, by the Rev. A. C. Smith, William Fyfe Davidson, engineer, second son of the Lt. Archibald Davison, of Glasgow, Scotland, to Susannah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Peter Mann, of Mann's Hotel, Kent-street, a native of Devonshire, England.

On the 1st instant, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Bishop of the Free Church of England, George, eldest son of the late Samuel Carter Hutch, and grandson of the late George Hush Southwark, London, to Sarah Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Connor, cooper, of this city. Home papers, please copy.

On Wednesday, 2nd instant, at the Scotch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Peter Reid, boiler maker, of the R. M. S. S. Avoca, native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, to Clara Maria, eldest daughter of Peter M'Swiney, Esq., distiller, Redfern.

On the 5th instant, by special license, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Bishop of the Free Church of England, Mr. Robert Gray, of Castlereagh-street, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas O'Halloran, of Ultimo.

DEATHS

On the 5th September, 1869, at Grand Cay, Turk's Island, Mrs. Alice Joell, widow of the late William Joell, Esq., of Bermuda, aged 80 years.

On the 4th instant, at his residence, Woolloomooloo-street, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. William Austin, butcher, late of Drewsteignton, Devon, England, much respected by all who knew him, leaving an affectionate wife and two children to mourn their loss. Devonshire papers, please copy.

SHIPPING

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship AVOCA, 1181 tons, 250-horse power, A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 23rd, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 24th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 29th January, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO and EUROPE. — The Californian, New Zealand, and Australian Line of Mail Steam Packets, under contract with the New Zealand Government, for a Monthly Mail Service. Leaves Sydney in March via Auckland and Honolulu. Carries an experienced Surgeon. A good table and superior accommodation can be relied on.

Saloon passengers will be provided with every requisite, wines and spirits extra. Bedding, &c., is not provided in second cabin.

Parties proceeding to the U. S. of America or Europe, should avail themselves of this line, which has advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeables of a long sea voyage, the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip.

Early application should be made to secure berths, many being already disposed of.

Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.30. Fares.—Saloon, £5; return, £8 5s. Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Steerage, £1 10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—City of Melbourne, on or about Wednesday, 16th instant.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN. — Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday night.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Saturday afternoon at 2.30.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, 48 hours after arrival.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison. — Boomerang, on or about Tuesday, 15th instant.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For the MANNING RIVER direct, the FIRE KING, TO-NIGHT, at 6 o'clock.

For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING forty-eight hours after arrival. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM to the RICHMOND RIVER. — The WAIMEA, Captain Turner, hourly expected, will leave 48 hours after arrival. Cargo now being received at the Commercial Wharf FOR ALL PARTS OF THE RIVER.

JOHN E. MANNING, Circular Quay.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship CLAUD HAMILTON will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 12th instant, via Bluff.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information apply to

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—

YOU YANGS, THURSDAY, February 10th, at noon, calling at EDEN, from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.

The saloon is amidships.

Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.

Return tickets available for two months.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

Fare—30s.

W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, at NOON.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, J. Anderson, commander, having the whole of her dead weight down and engaged, will sail on 12th February.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

25th January, 1870.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

The celebrated clipper ship SOBRAON, 2130 tons register, will sail on 1st March.

Rates of passage:

Saloon	..	As per agreement
Second Cabin	..	£35 and £30 guineas
Intermediate	..	20 and 18 guineas
Steerage	..	16 guineas.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The barque FRUITER, Captain Thomas Stevens, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon. Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

ULLADULLA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.

CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.

KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 9 a.m.

MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, to SAIL 21st FEBRUARY.—Clipper ship UNDERLEY, now on second voyage, AA1 Lloyd's, Edward Tidmarsh, commander.

First Voyage, 73 days to Melbourne,

This Voyage, 78 days to Sydney.

First-class saloon, each cabin fitted with drawers, wash stand, sleeping berths, and sofa.

For passage or freight, apply to

YOUNG and LARK,

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

Wool received Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON. The SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will have immediate dispatch.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain FERNIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.

Ship GLENDOWER, 1192 tons, James Brinsden, commander, will have quick dispatch.

Cabin passage as per agreement.

A limited number of second-class passengers will be taken in the deck-house.

Intending passengers will do well to inspect the really first-class accommodation of this vessel.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board; to

JOHN FRAZER and CO.;

or to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

WHITE STAR LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. FOR LONDON,

The splendid iron clipper ship DULEEP SINGH, Captain Jennings, 1198 tons register, AA1 at Lloyd's for 20 years, now on the way from Melbourne; and as the vessel comes up in ballast she will have quick dispatch, and will also be ready to receive dead weight immediately upon arrival.

Wool receivable at Marsden's.

The accommodation for saloon passengers is very superior, as she has been fitted up expressly for first-class passengers. Plan of cabins at the office of the undersigned.

For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS for ENGLAND.—Money Wigram and Son's splendid ship YORKSHIRE, 1200, F. Anderson, commander, will leave Melbourne for London, on SATURDAY, 26th February.

The accommodations for passengers of all classes are very superior.

Fares from Melbourne:—

Saloon (according to accommodation required)		
Second Cabin	.. ..	£25 to £27
Third Cabin ..	.. ..	£18 to £20
Steerage	.. ..	£16.

M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years clipper ship TAMANA, 629 tons register, Donald Main, commander, will have quick dispatch; wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain MAIN, on board, at Circular Quay; or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid new clipper ship AGATE, 1000 tons, J. B. Brown, commander, will have immediate dispatch from Newcastle. Her accommodations in Cabin and Steerage are everything that could be desired, and having room only for a limited number of passengers early application is necessary to secure berths.

Enclosed cabins for females in Steerage.

For all particulars apply to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI, and other SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. — The favorite clipper schooner JASON will be quickly dispatched. For freight, passage, and all particulars apply to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper schooner COLONIST, Geach, master, now loading at Grafton Wharf, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS FOR AUCKLAND.

CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon .... 16th February—now fast loading.

KATE, Captain Cooper .... 1st March.

NOVELTY, Captain Nearing ...... 16th do.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—Goods received for this Line free of wharfage at Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR WANGANUI. — The well-known favourite trader LADY DENISON, J. Farnie, commander, clears at the Customs TO-DAY, and will sail TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR LYTTELTON, PORT COOPER, direct.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, will receive cargo on WEDNESDAY next, and sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BROAD SOUND AND PORT MACKAY.—The favourite regular trader JANE, J. Wittenton, commander, is now loading, and will sail in a few days. To be followed by the COLLEEN BAWN.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR GULF OF CARPENTARIA and CLEVELAND BAY.—The splendid schooner ACTIVE, Captain Delargy, sails SHORTLY, and RETURNS to this Port. For freight, &c., apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL for CLEVELAND BAY and PORT DENISON.—Clipper schooner COUNTESS OF BELMORE sails in a few days. Has splendid accommodation for passengers.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—Clipper schooner ALPHA, fast loading at Parbury's Wharf, sails THIS WEEK. For freight apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner HANNAH BROOMFIELD, Captain Brown, sails on THURSDAY. For freight, &c., apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

MORUYA RIVER.—Regular trader, MORNING STAR. Freight or passage, W. Short, Victoria Wf.

BELLINGER RIVER. — Schooner BELLINGER. Freights payable in Sydney. COX and CO., Baltic Wf.

FOR SALE, the steamer PERSEVERANCE, 35 tons, 12 h.p. This vessel is nearly new, and would be found of great value as a steam punt, or tug, on any river, or for short sea service.

Although her carrying capacity is very large, she can be worked with two hands. She is thoroughly seaworthy, and could be safely navigated to any neighbouring colony. Apply at the Phœnix Wharf.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the favourite schooner HERON, 91 tons register, carries 130 tons on 9 feet. Newly metalled, in thorough good order, full inventory, cheap. ELDRED and SPENCE, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Schooner HANNAH, ready for sea. Apply Mr. HANSEN, Shipwright, Pyrmont.

WANTED, VESSELS, for Calcutta. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, schooner MARGARET AND JANE. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

SHIP GARIBALDI, from ROTTERDAM. — All CLAIMS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., Agents.

FOR SALE, very easy terms, a Passenger STEAMBOAT, now trading upon the Clarence River. A good chance for a small capitalist. Apply JULES JOUBERT, Esq., Agricultural Society's Office, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to purchase a VESSEL, about 100 tons register, drawing about 8½ feet full loaded, well built and copper-fastened. State full particulars, price, and terms. Apply by letter to W. J. Coates, Railway Hotel, Melbourne. Wanted for the New Zealand trade.

SHIP NINEVEH, from LONDON.—SPECIAL NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—As the time allowed for passing Entries expires on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 9th instant, all goods for which Entries are not passed by that time will be landed, and sent to Bond under imperfect entry on THURSDAY MORNING.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

MEETINGS

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

An adjourned General Annual MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Asylum, Pitt-street South, on TUESDAY, the 8th February. The chair to be taken at half-past 2 o'clock.

GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

28th January, 1870.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—A Balloting MEETING of the members will be held at the Club-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, between the hours of 1 and 2 and 4 and 5 p.m.

CHARLES A. GOODCHAP, Hon. Sec.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Fourth Annual MEETING of this Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 24th, 1870, at 8 o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect a president, two directors, and a steward, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Rule 15 provides that no person shall be eligible for a director or steward unless he shall have given written notice to the Secretary of his intention to become a candidate fourteen days at least before the day of election.

By order of the Board,

RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge, 655, E. C.—Monthly Meeting, This Evening, at 7. J. J. Ryall, P.M., Sec.

SONS and DAUGHTERS of TEMPERANCE, CHIPPENDALE.—A Public MEETING in connection with the above will be held in the Wesleyan School, Botany Road, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Chair to be taken by James Murphy, Esq., J.P., at half-past 7. Speeches, recitations, and music by No. 2 Band. H Freeman.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—A special General MEETING of members will be held at Tattersall's, THIS EVENING, at 7.30, to receive the Report of the General Committee relative to the conduct of a member of the club; and to decide what action shall be taken in the matter.

C. A. W. LETT, Hon. Sec.

4th February, 1870.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—The Committee are requested to MEET THIS EVENING before the General Meeting.

C. A. W. LETT, Hon. Sec.

GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM.

HIGH CHANGE THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., when telegrams from the neighbouring colonies will be posted.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

PADDINGTON.—A TEA MEETING will be held in St. John's Presbyterian Church, on THURSDAY, 10th February. Tea on the table at half-past 6 o'clock p.m. After tea addresses will be delivered by Revs. Messrs. Thomson, Lewers, Smith, Nairn, Humphreys, Dr. Beg, and other gentlemen. Tickets, 1s 6d each; children, 1s.

LECTURES

INCIDENTS OF MISSIONARY LIFE IN THE LOYALTY ISLANDS.

A Public LECTURE on the above subject will (D.V.) be delivered in connection with St. George's Church Mutual Improvement Association, in the Church, Castlereagh-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. S. ELLA.

R. M. M'DONALD, Hon. Sec.

A LECTURE will be delivered (D.V.) at the School of Arts, on THURSDAY, February 10, by Miss JARMAN.

Subject—"San Francisco, California, its Laws and People."

Tickets at Elvy's and Clarke's Musical Repositories.

LECTURE.—A Lecture on "The Origin and Destiny of Man" will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. BARRY, at 7.45 THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the St. Andrew's Schoolhouse, Pitt-street.

EDUCATIONAL

THE REFORM MODEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, upon the system of the Public Schools.

Terms: Two guineas per quarter; resident pupils, fifty guineas (inclusive terms). 155, William-street.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION.—Miss BELL will receive four young Ladies, from 9 to 15 years of age, as Boarders; to be taught English, French, German, and Music, with the usual elementary parts of education, at Clifton Lodge, PORT MACQUARIE. The salubrious climate of this district is generally known. The house is beautifully situated, standing on a hill having eighty-nine acres in gardens, vineyards, and meadow land around it, and is 1¼ mile from the town.

Miss Bell received her education in the first-class seminaries of London, Paris, and Germany, and in music has been the pupil of the well-known masters—Wolfinghoff, Baender. Hans Robstadt, and De France. In Sydney, letters to Mrs. METWELL ALLAN, Newtown. References of the highest respectability will be given.

Terms:

Per quarter, in advance	.. ..	£10 0 0
French or German	.. ..	2 2 0

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned qualified Ratepayers have been duly elected

AS ALDERMEN:

WILLIAM POLLARD, Gardener, North Sydney

RICHARD HARNETT, Broker, Lane Cove Road.

AS AUDITORS:

JOHN SYLVESTER RYAN, Clerk, Flat Rock Road.

JOHN FREDERICK GILLAM, Hatter, Lane Cove.

H. H. BLIGH, Returning Officer.

BOROUGH of WOOLLAHRA.—A BALLOT for the ELECTION of an ALDERMAN for the Double Bay Ward will take place at the Council Chambers, Ocean-street, Woollahra, and at a Store next to Row's Drug Stores, Pitt-street, and opposite Renny's Royal Blue House, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning, and closing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Candidates are DANIEL BULMAN, Esq., Warehouseman (the retiring Alderman), and JAMES NORTON, Esq., Solicitor.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Returning Officer.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON. — The Official Declaration of the Poll for the Aldermen and Auditors will be declared at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 8th instant.

W. TAYLOR, Returning Officer.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.

GENTLEMEN,—Accept my sincere thanks for the honour you have conferred on me by electing me by such a large majority, and be assured that I shall do my duty to the best of my ability.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WALTER BRADLEY.

Aston Hall, February 5, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, on Saturday, Pair New BOOTS. The finder rewarded by bringing them to 168, Clarence-street.

LOST, a POODLE SLUT, on Sunday, in Domain, ears clipped. 109, Prince-street. A reward given.

LOST, a Child's HAT, between Bourke-st. and South Head Road. The finder will oblige by leaving it at Mr. Iredale's, Bourke-street.

LOST, on Saturday afternoon, a gold-link BRACELET, with Carbuncle stone. One pound reward will be paid on returning it to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

LOST, on Friday night, in Castlereagh-street, between Goulburn and King streets, a Gold BROOCH, with a large stone in the centre. Anyone returning the same to Mr. ISAACS, 81, Goulburn-street East, will be rewarded.

STRAYED, 7 DUCKS. Owner can have them by paying this advertisement. J. Morris, 145, Devonshire-st.

STRAYED, from Durham Villa, Balmain, a Bay MARE, with dark mane, forelock roughly cut, dark tail. Newly shod. Information to be left with T. R. ALLT, 143, Pitt-street, who will handsomely reward.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from 49, Parramatta-street, White Poodle DOG.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday evening, about L. and E. Hordern's shop, Brickfield-hill, two £5 NOTES, wrapped in tissue paper. Mrs. FIELD, Lincoln-crescent, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, Carled HORSEHAIR, Cotton Flock, Coir Fibre, and New Zealand Flax. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-st.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN ROBERT BOYCE.—LETTERS for you. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

ELIAS ROBINSON, Horse Dealer, CALL on H. NEWTON, Parramatta-street. Important.

GENTLEMAN who called at Mr. Petersen's office with keys will oblige by calling to-morrow.

MR. PATRICK CARLON, late of Burragorang, Landholder, deceased.—The Widow or Relatives of the abovenamed deceased may learn something of importance by communicating with Mr. J. M. FAWL, Solicitor, 110, King-street, Sydney.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depôt. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ASTROLOGY and Geomancy. Future events revealed. Mons. Sibly, 240, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

A. JOSEPH, Jeweller, &c., REMOVED from 244, George-st., to 83, King-street, next Golden Fleece.

A CARD.—Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, Surgeon, &c. (late of Kiama), 261, Elizabeth-street, near Bathurst-street.

AUDSLEY AND PENZER, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, AUSTRALIAN TEA WAREHOUSE, 478, George-street, opposite the Markets.

FUTURE REVEALED. — Nativities calculated. Events foretold. Private consultations, 1s; ditto, by letter, state when and where born, and enclose with 14 1d stamps. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 6, Bridge-street.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

MISS HAYES'S Paper Models: Ladies' Patterns and materials fitted. 157, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

MR. WOODS, Piano Tuner and Repairer in all its branches. Bourke-street, near the Domain.

ROBERT KELLY, Coal and Wood Merchant, Dowling-street, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

R. LAMB, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician, 324, George-street, first floor over Sandon's. Brazilian Pebbles in case, 10s pair.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling reduction.—First-class Photo., 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

BUCKINBAH GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.—Prospectuses may be obtained, and Applications for Shares received, at the office of Mr. J. MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street, until the 8th instant.

THAMES GOLD-FIELDS, NEW ZEALAND.—To CAPITALISTS SPECULATORS, and others. SHARES in VARIOUS COMPANIES at the THAMES for SALE. The fullest particulars as to position and prospects of THAMES GOLD-FIELD may be obtained of

WILLIAM CARPENTER, Mining Share Broker, Greville's Commercial Room.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at current rates of interest, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—

TABLE F.

Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 6	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	6 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to Lend Money at 6 per cent. on mortgage of approved freehold property.

G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

£800 TO LEND, on first-class property. THOMAS COWLISHAW, 50, New Pitt-st.

W. T. MUSTON and CO. have for SALE, City and Joint Stock Bank, A. S. N. and Hunter River Steam, Sydney Insurance, Peak Downs, Waratah Coal, and other shares.

FOR SALE, Pacific Insurance shares. WANTED, General Assurance ditto. United Insurance ditto.

W. CHATFIELD, Broker, 69, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED

New South Wales Government Debentures

Queensland Treasury Bills, due 1873, 6 per cent.

City Bank Shares

Australasian Steam Navigation Shares

Pacific Insurance Shares

New South Wales Marine Assurance Shares.

JOSIAH MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street.

WOOLGARLO LEAD MINE SHARES for SALE. FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

GENERAL ASSURANCE, and other SHARES, for SALE. FATTORINI and CO.

WANTED, to LEND the utmost value on watches, jewellery, clothing, &c. J. Murphy, Bathurst-st.

£5 TO £500 to LEND on Furniture, Cabs, 'Buses, Deeds, Certificates, and Invoices; interest low. 11, Barrack-street.

MONEY.—£5 to £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £2000, from 5 per cent. 107, Elizabeth-st. N.

TENDERS

OAK SHINGLES.—TENDERS wanted, for monthly supply of 40,000, first quality. Goodlet and Smith.

TO DRAYMEN.—Wanted, TENDERS, for loading and carting 600 tons flour from Circular Wharf, to our stores, in Margaret-street. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

TO FENCERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Fencing and Clearing the Site for the Public School Buildings at Burwood.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Captain BURNS, at Burwood; or at the office of the undersigned, 166, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for fencing and clearing site for Public School, Burwood," are to be addressed, on or before noon of Monday, the 14th instant.

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect to the Council of Education.

8th February, 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—TENDERS are invited by the Hyde Park Committee for removing and replacing Fencing. A specification of the work required can be seen on application to Mr. Kloster, Domain Lodge. W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

7th February, 1870.

TO CHEMISTS.—TENDERS required from Chemists willing to supply medicines to the members, their wives, and families of No. 56 Division, Sons of Temperance. Tenders received until FRIDAY, the 11th February, addressed to Secretary, 277, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo. T. SUTTON, R. S.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited on 12th instant, for the erection of two small HOUSES and repairs to a Cottage, in Dowling-street. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TENDERS wanted for PAINTING a vacant HOUSE in Oxford-street, Kingston. Apply on the Premises.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Four stacks of oats and barley, the property of Mr. John Tickner, of Brisbane Meadows, Camden, near the foot of Razorback, having been maliciously set on fire on the night of Friday, the 4th instant: Notice is is hereby given that ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING (viz., £50 by Sir William Macarthur, and £50 by Mr. John Tickner) will be paid, on conviction of the offender or offenders, to whoever may furnish the information requisite to ensure such conviction.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Camden Park, 7th February, 1870.

ARSON.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of the 4th instant, four stacks of oats and barley, the property of Mr. John Tickner, of Brisbane Meadows, Camden, near Razorback, were maliciously set on fire by some person or persons at present unknown: Notice is hereby given that a reward of FIFTY POUNDS will be paid by Government (in addition to a reward of £50 offered by Sir William Macarthur, and £50 offered by Mr. Tickner) for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty person or persons. In addition to the above reward, his Excellency the Governor will be advised to extend a free pardon to any accomplice, not being the person who actually set fire to the stacks, who shall first give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

CHARLES COWPER.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7th February, 1870.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of RICHARD BASDEN, late of Camden Village, in the colony of New South Wales, Builder, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Richard Basden, deceased, may be granted to EDWARD LESTERT, of Camden, in the colony of New South Wales, Dealer, and SAMUEL HOPKINSON TURTON, of Sydney, in the said colony, Schoolmaster, the executors named in and appointed by the said Will of the said deceased MARY MARIA BASDEN, an executrix, also named in and appointed by the said Will, being since the execution thereof deceased.

Dated this 9th day of February, A.D. 1870.

JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Executors, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE of DON EDUARDO SAN JUST, late of Sydney, Consul of Spain, deceased.

Pursuant to the Act, 26 Victoria, No. 12, notice is hereby given, that all persons having any claim against the estate of the above deceased, who died on the 28th May, 1869, and probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales to the Very Reverend SAMUEL JOHN AUSTIN SHEEHY, the Executor therein named, on the 12th day of June, 1869, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims to the said Samuel John Austin Sheehy, or to us the undersigned, his Proctors, on or before the 13th day of April next, at the expiration of which time the said Samuel John Austin Sheehy will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which he shall then have notice; and the said Samuel John Austin Sheehy will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this fifth day of February, A.D. 1870.

ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for said Executor, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that, it is intended to apply to the Parliament of New South Wales during its next session for leave to bring in a private bill to enable ROBERT WAUGH, WILLIAM CHATFIELD, MOSS MARKS, PHILIP DIGNAM, and CHARLES HAMILTON WALSH, trustees of "the Goulburn School," to dispose of and convey the said Goulburn School, land and premises, and to apply the net proceeds of such sale rateably amongst the contributors to the Goulburn School Fund or their representatives or assigns.

Dated this 21st day of January, A.D. 1870.

AUGUSTINE BETTS, of Goulburn, Solicitor, Agent for the Bill.

DAWSON and CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, CATTLE SALESMEN, &c., 246, Pitt-street.

(late Martyn's Bazaar), are prepared to undertake the sale of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c., and to transact every description of business pertaining to stock and stations. They are also prepared to undertake the sale of wool, tallow, hides, and house and land properties.

HARRISON and JONES, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN, WOOL STORES—Circular Quay. SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham. OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales during the present Session thereof, for and on behalf of the Bank of New South Wales, for leave to bring in a private Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the proprietors of a certain Banking Company, called 'The Bank of New South Wales,' and for other purposes therein mentioned, by extending the term during which the said Bank may issue promissory notes payable on demand, and for other purposes in the said Bill mentioned."

Dated this thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Solicitors for the Bill, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MR. GEORGE BARRETT is no longer authorised to collect money or orders on my account; and I have appointed EDWARD BAKER as my collector from this date.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Sydney Coal and Fuel Depot, Druitt-street, February 7th, 1870.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.

SALE OF THE RIGHT TO £300,

On TUESDAY next, 8th instant, at 9 p.m.

No member in arrears allowed to participate.

T. MILLER, Secretary.

MESSRS. J. KITCHEN and SONS having bought Messrs. Gossage, Brothers' business, I am now prepared to take orders for either brands of their mottled, yellow, and soft soaps, and Melbourne moulds; also Neva stearine candles, full-weights.

Agent, W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—CHARLES PARBURY, Esq., has given the notice required by the Deed of Settlement that he is a CANDIDATE for Re-election to the Vacancy in the Direction that will be occasioned by his retirement by rotation at the General Meeting to be held on the 21st instant.

J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager.

Sydney, 7th February, 1870.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH, 1869.

Mr. N. THOMPSON, in thanking those gentlemen who subscribed to the Testimonial presented to him for his services in the above match, begs to publish the following statement of the same, as handed to him by Mr. L. J. Park, the Hon. Secretary.

Dr.			Cr.		
Mr. Hinchy	..	£0 5 0	Cash paid	..	£1 0 0
G. J. M	..	0 2 6	Proportion of expenses incurred		0 5 0
F. Smith	..	1 1 0	Cash paid to date		1 3 6
Tait	..	0 5 0			
J. Flood, jun.		0 5 0			
Osborne	..	0 5 0			
J. H.	..	0 2 6			
Rigg	..	0 2 6			
		£2 8 6			£2 8 6

October, 1869.

THE PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED not to trust my Wife, MARIA NELSON, as she has left her home without any cause. THOMAS NELSON.

Leicester-street, Paddington, February 7, 1870.

ESTATE OF JOHN BUTTERS, Singleton.—A DIVIDEND in the above estate is now payable at the office of Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co., George-street, on all agreed claims.

Bills or promissory notes must be produced.

J. GRAFTON ROSS, DANIEL BULMAN, } Trustees.

Sydney, 7th February, 1870.

IF my Husband, WILLIAM ALLEN, Jun., will not support me and his two children, I intend to marry again in one month from this date.

ELIZABETH ALLEN, Wellington-street, Chippendale.

February 7, 1870.

ALL ACCOUNTS due to the late Firm of MOSS and ALLT are requested to be paid to the Undersigned, without delay.

T. R. ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

BERESFORD'S VAN leaves Bowenfels at sunrise, WEDNESDAY next, for BOURKE and intermediate towns, taking passengers and parcels. R. HEAVER, Agent, Woolpack, Haymarket.

ESTATE OF HEGARTY and CO., Storekeepers, Toowoomba.—All Claims against the above Estate are requested to be forwarded to the undersigned to facilitate a dividend being declared. S. Thompson and Co.

IF T. H. PLANT does not finish his contract, I will let it to another carpenter at his risk. Dennis Martin.

NOTICE. Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to inform his patients that he has REMOVED to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-st., over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for Artificial Teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

MR. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

A CARD.—Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, opposite the Post Office, practises the art of his profession with all the newest improvements and appliances. Children's Teeth regulated.

HENRY'S Colonial Ointment (registered), at all Chemists and Storekeepers. In lid pots, 1s each.

MEDICAL.—For SALE, a choice assortment of MEDICINES, together with the LEASE of a suitable residence for a medical practitioner in a country district, commanding a practice of between £500 and £600 per year. The owner (who is leaving the district) would produce his books, shewing the practice he has had.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. C. KNAGG and CO., Newcastle; or H. D. PORTUS, Auctioneer, Raymond Terrace.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Health and Beauty.—Holloway's grand specifics alone are required to prevent or conquer all internal or external diseases. They cleanse, cool, soothe, and heal; they remove all obstructions, and contain nothing injurious. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 318, Castlereagh-st.

CAUTION. — STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each package, without which none are genuine. Sold by all chemists and druggists in New South Wales, IN PACKETS ONLY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.

It is the physician's cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and all other complaints of the bladder; and as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable.

Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Wholesale Agents—ROW'S Drug Stores; ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA cleanses the blood, corrects acidity, relieves sea sickness, indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, and all disorders incidental to a warm climate. Sold by all druggists.

FURNITURE, ETC

ANDREW LENEHAN, late of Castlereagh-street, having had thirty-five years' experience in this colony, both as a manufacturer and importer of furniture of every description, is prepared to purchase at auction or privately for those who may favour him with their commands, and is also willing to appraise and value furniture, and attend surveys; to supply every article connected with the furnishing business, and especially solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands, that he will give their orders strict attention, and that his charges will be found to be extremely moderate.

Orders or instructions addressed to 143, Pitt-street, or Hunter's Hill, will be instantly attended to.

SEWING-MACHINES for domestic use, Four Pounds (£4). SADDINGTON and SONS, 252, Pitt-street.

IMPROVED HAND-SEWING MACHINES. The COMMON SENSE, £3, complete. The HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s, ditto. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand

M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

AMERICAN CHAIRS. Ex Rebecca and Xulla. 1000 CASES, 60 PATTERNS. Samples on view, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SALE OF BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.—ROGERS and CO.'S great sale by auction takes place THIS MORNING.

This lot of superior Bedsteads and Bedding will positively be sold without reserve.

The Showroom, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer and Painter's.

WANTED, to SELL Pianofortes (second-hand), best makers. Also, Harmoniums, by Alexandre. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL IRON BEDSTEADS; price 25s. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Drawing-room SUITES, Prices—£12, £15, £20, £25. Cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Dining-room SUITES, Prices—£11, £15, £18. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL DINING-TABLES, 17s, 20s, 25s. Very cheap. Hardy Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Drawing-room Tables, Card Tables, Work Tables, Inlaid Chess Tables, Whatnots, &c., in great variety, and at very low prices. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL OILCLOTH, suitable for rooms or passages, 2s per yard; also, China Matting, all widths; new and second-hand Carpets and Hearthrugs, &c., cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL 20 cases IRON BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S COTS, just unpacked, at reduced prices. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Horsehair, Palu, Flock, and other MATTRESSES; also Blankets, Counterpanes, and Bedding of every description, cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea SERVICES, of all kinds; also, a large assortment of Toiletware, low prices. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL TUMBLERS, Wineglasses, and cut Glassware, of every description. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL best Electroplated Cruets, Salvers, Spoons, Forks, &c.; also Table Cutlery of every description. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Handsome Chimney Glasses; also Toilet Glasses of all kinds. Cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL ENGRAVINGS, new and choice subjects—1009 to select from. Low prices. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to buy FURNITURE, for cash; highest price. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-street.

PER ENVOY.

Just landed a shipment of WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES.

Customers would do well to make their purchases at once to save disappointment.

HEBBLEWHITE and SON, Agents for the W. and G. S. M. Co., New York.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461611

LAW.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT
MONDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

THORNTHWAITE V. TORNING.

Plaintiff claimed £4 10s., for cutting a die and striking fifty firemen's badges. Defendant was sued as superintendent of the No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company. The defence was, that the work had not been performed in a workmanlike manner, and that the die had been sent to defendant in an incomplete state. Plaintiff brought two witnesses into Court to prove that the work had been well done, and that a fair and reasonable charge had been made. Verdict for plaintiff, for whom Mr. Maguire appeared.

M'CURTAYNE V. FITZROY IRON WORKS COMPANY.

This was an action for illegal distress. Thomas Blake was sued as agent of the Fitzroy Iron Works Company. In January, 1869, plaintiff became the purchaser of a quantity of bricks, at Nattia, from a person named Barrett, who was a tenant of the company, and he made himself responsible for the rent. The rent not being paid, Blake distrained upon the bricks, which he alleged constituted the whole of the property there was to distrain upon. Plaintiff stated that there were 21,000 bricks sold, whereas only a part of them would have been sufficient to pay the rent owing, £5. Blake's statement was to the effect that there were only 8000 or 9000 bricks, which in the first instance were put up in single lots, but subsequently, at plaintiff's own request, were put up for sale in one lot; plaintiff himself became the purchaser for £6 7s. 9d. The evidence as to the value of the bricks was contradictory, and his Honor gave a verdict for defendant, with costs. Mr. Fawl appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Maguire for defendant.

WATSON V. SMITH.

Plaintiff, a 'bus proprietor, claimed £3 for taking a party of about twenty-five persons to Coogee Bay on Boxing Day. He engaged to take the party out and bring them back in the evening for £3. He had four horses in the 'bus. The whole of the party got on or into the 'bus to return home, but when they got half way up the hill between the bay and Randwick, the horses came to a standstill, and appeared unable to take the 'bus further. The adults of the party all got out, and walked to the top of the hill, when they got in again. When they were near to St. Judes one of the horses fell. Plaintiff stated that the horse fell accidentally; but Mr. Ebenezer Hayden, one of the party, and also other witnesses, swore that the horse fell from sheer exhaustion, and that the other three animals were not in a fit state to draw the 'bus. After the horse fell, the others drew the 'bus along to within a few inches of a deep cutting. The party became alarmed, and all got out, and subsequently made arrangements with another omnibus to bring them to Sydney. The horse that fell was taken out of the 'bus, and led home by a boy. When plaintiff applied for his money on the following day, defendant offered him 30s., which he refused. Verdict for plaintiff for 30s., without costs.

CLOUGHASSEY V. CARDWELL.

This was an action for damages occasioned by the impounding of a horse, the property of plaintiff, Mary Cloughassey. It appeared that the owner was in the habit of turning her horse out every night to stray about, and on one occasion it trespassed on a portion of the Ultimo Estate, which defendant declared he rented from Mr. John Harris, and he therefore drove the horse to the Globe pound, and assessed trespass at 3s. Plaintiff lot the horse to the Corporation at the rate of 10s. per day. The horse was in the pound for three days; and in addition to this loss she lost a day in endeavouring to find the animal's whereabouts, and had to pay 8s. to release it. Verdict for plaintiff for 6s. and costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Tuesday, 8th February.—Supreme Court holiday.

Tuesday, 8th February.—Before District Commissioners: William John Goodman, single or only meeting, at *Tamworth*, at 11 a.m. James Doig, single or only meeting, at *Maitland*, at 11 a.m.

Friday, 11 February.—Before District Commissioners: Alexander Stewart, single or only meeting, at *Wollongong*, at 11 a.m. Henry Harper, special meeting for proof of debts at *East Maitland*, at 11 a.m.

Saturday, 12th February.—Supreme Court holiday. Vacation ends.

Monday, 14th February, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Ousely Condell, special meeting for the election of a new trustee or trustees in place of trustees removed.

In the matter of the petition of Theodore Harden praying for the sequestration of a partnership estate adjourned examination from the 13th of January last.

Monday, 14th February.—Before District Commissioner: At Bathurst, John Ford, third meeting, at *Bathurst*, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, 15.—Before District Commissioner: At *Maitland*, at 11 a.m.: Thomas Parmeter. Before the Chief Commissioner: Applications for certificates.—Samuel Porter, Robert Henderson, James Gilmore, Joseph Donald Harris (of the firm of Dyason and Harris), Edward Mumford, Giacomo Canova, William Richard Riley, Joseph Bernard Simmons, John Cook Till, Lewis Gordon, adjourned from the 14th of December last. Thomas Edward Mills, adjourned from the 21st December last. George Frederick Barnett, adjourned from the 28th December last. Moritz Mendell, adjourned from the 28th December last. James Glass, adjourned from the 28th December last.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Pearce, Evans, Murphy, Vickery, Powell, and Solomon.

Fifteen persons, found guilty of riotous behaviour and of drunkenness in public places, were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s.

Mary Ann Parker and Jane Saunderson, vagrants, were sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Samuel Saunders was charged with stealing. Sergeant Condick deposed that, about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, he apprehended the prisoner in execution of a warrant, in which he is charged with having, with two persons not in custody, feloniously stolen two £5 notes, the property of Henry W. Newman. He said, in reply to the charge, that he was not guilty; on searching him he found £2 2s. 3d. in money and sundries; asked for a remand until Friday. Mr. Driver objected to a remand. The prosecutor being in the witness box, hears what he has to say before determining upon detaining the prisoner in custody. The information was read, when it appeared that Saunders and others are charged by Newman with having, on the 26th January last, by means of false pretences at cards, defrauded him, not of £10, but of £12. The charges in the sworn information and in the warrant are of quite a contradictory character, and his client is illegally in custody. His Worship, Mr. Pearce, said that the two cannot be reconciled, and the prisoner must be discharged.

Henry Brown was found guilty of having offended against decency, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

William Carroll pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a wheelbarrow, valued at 11s., the property of — Horrigan, his employer, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Charles Sheppard was fined 40s., or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned one month, on conviction of having interfered with constable Oliver in the performance of his duties, in consequence of which a prisoner escaped from custody.

John Brennan, owner and driver of an omnibus, was charged with having cruelly ill-treated a horse, by driving the animal with a large sore under the collar on each shoulder, and pleaded guilty to the charge. To pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned one month—the omnibus to be impounded until the penalty and expenses shall have been paid.

Michael Finn and William Jamieson were charged with larceny. Sergeant M'Keogh deposed that about 6 o'clock yesterday evening he received the prisoners into custody in a shop in Pitt-street, charged by James Rooney, tobacconist, with having stolen eight cigars, of the value of 1s. 4d.; the cigars produced were lying on the counter; they both denied the charge. James Rooney deposed that while he was taking tea, between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday, he heard a noise in the shop, and he and his wife went into the shop; Finn was in the act of putting something under his coat, and immediately afterwards these eight cigars, of the value of 1s. 4d, fell from him to the floor; locked them in the shop and went for a constable; the prisoner Jamieson endeavoured with his foot to put the cigars out of sight, when they fell from Finn. On cross-examination by Finn, prosecutor said that Finn had a bundle of cigars, and when the string broke eight fell to the floor and two upon the counter. Mrs. Rourke deposed that she saw the prisoners enter the shop in company; she and her husband were in the room at the back, of the shop; she saw Finn take a bundle of cigars from the case on the counter and put them under his vest; she told her husband, who gave Finn a push, when the cigars fell from under his vest, some on the counter, and the rest to the floor. By Jamieson: Will not swear that you came in with Finn, but believe you did; you stood close to him when he took the cigars and must have seen him take the cigars. Their Worships found the prisoners guilty, and, both having been more than once convicted, were sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Catherine Condon was brought before the Bench by sergeant Cook, who deposed that on Saturday afternoon she gave herself into his custody, saying that she wished to go to the Industrial School at Newcastle; on Christmas eve he saw her in a disorderly house, and on different occasions he has seen her associating with bad characters. To be sent to the Industrial School at Newcastle.

William Waas was summarily convicted of having stolen a blanket and a counterpane, of the value of 10s., and was sentenced to be imprisoned four months.

Frederick Harris was charged with having, on the 18th January, assaulted Eliza Simmons. He admitted having assaulted the woman, but alleged that he had great provocation. The charge came on for hearing on the 19th January, but was several times postponed until to-day. Eliza Simmons deposed that on the day named she had some drink, but was not intoxicated; she went to defendant's house and told him that he was a bad man for something he had said about her; he told her to go away, but she did not, and he struck her with his open hand; she, with a piece of wood then smashed his window, and he ran out and struck her; she became insensible, and when she came to herself she found herself next door; her face was injured, and she believes that it was caused by defendant. James Stewart deposed that he saw the woman on the ground, the defendant beating her, until some persons took her into a house. For the defence, James Kelly was called, who deposed that on the day of the assault the complainant was drunk, and fought twice, once with a woman and then with her (complainant's) husband, who went, as witness believes, for a constable; soon afterwards the defendant came home with his cart, and the complainant abused him; he told her several times to go away, but she persisted in abusing him; followed him to his door, holding up her face, saying "Strike me;" the defendant gave her a smack with his open hand; she then threw a piece of wood through his window, breaking the glass; he then came out, saying, "You wretch, you nearly struck my child;" she caught him by the necktie, and they struggled; he then three or four times struck her with his hand or fist. Their Worships said that no doubt the complainant had brought upon herself the punishment she had received, and richly deserved all she got; but it is not to be tolerated that people should take the law into their own hands, as defendant appears to have done. They found him guilty of assault, and ordered him to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Ten prisoners were discharged, and one was remanded.

On the summons paper were sixteen cases, of which one was dismissed, three were postponed, seven were not prosecuted, and in one a warrant was granted for the defendant's apprehension. Elizabeth Wakeham was fined 40s. for assaulting Maria Tilley, and Frederick Tilley was fined 5s. for assaulting Ebenezer Wakeham. Chard v. Molyneux was an undefended case under the Tenants Act, in respect of premises situated in Goulburn-street, and the complainant obtained a warrant to give him possession, to lie in the office seven days. Cory v. Cory was a case under the Deserted Wives Act, in which the Justices made an order for payment of 40s. weekly. Defendant applied for a copy of the proceedings with a view to setting them aside in a higher Court.

WATER POLICE COURT.
MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Water Police Magistrate, Messrs. A. Thompson, Elliott, and Smithers.

Thomas O'Brien, locked up for making use of obscene language in George-street, was mulcted in the sum of 20s., with the alternative of seven days' incarceration.

Eliza M'Garty, 72, brought up for protection, was ordered to be sent to the Benevolent Asylum.

Alexander Smith, described as a vagrant, appeared before the Court in custody, charged with being concerned, with others, in assaulting and robbing John Jamison of the sum of £12, a Crimean shirt, cap, and a handkerchief. Prosecutor deposed that he had been drinking with some friends on Saturday night, and was on his way to the Commercial Wharf at 1 a.m. on Sunday, when prisoner and three or four men rushed at him in Kent-street, knocked him down, and rifled his pockets; he then went to sleep in the street, and upon waking up at daylight the prisoner was sitting alongside of him; witness asked him where the other men were, and told him that he had been robbed of £12; prisoner answered that he had only 3d. himself, and that he would take him to where the men lived. The shirt and handkerchief produced, and which were found upon prisoner, are his property. Remanded until Thursday.

William Smith was charged with stealing a watch and chain, valued at £2 5s., from Caroline Connolly. Prosecutor deposed that she never saw prisoner until Saturday, when he came up to her in Argyle-street, and asked her about some dogs she had, stating that he wished to buy one. Subsequently he called at her house in Lower Fort-street, where she showed him a ring and a watch and chain which she wanted to sell. On Sunday he came again to her house, took up the watch and chain from the table and ran away. By the defendant: I did not kiss you before you ran away; we had some rum together on Saturday but I was not drunk on Sunday; I went for some rum and Miss Dingwell and I drank it but you did not send me for any. Remanded until Thursday.

Denis M'Bryde sued Robert Towns for the sum of 36s., wages due, as gardener, in defendant's employ. The Bench made an order for the payment of the amount claimed, with 4s. 10d. costs of Court.

James Kelly, a soldier in the 14th Regiment, appeared in custody, charged with stealing a watch, belonging to a fellow soldier named Brady. Prosecutor hung his watch on the rack in the barrack room on the night of the arrival of the Regiment in Sydney. Next morning, the prisoner sold the watch to a man named M'Kane, at Paddington. Committed for trial. On another charge the prisoner was remanded for a week.

Jacob Levi v. Mary Ann Garty, was a case of abusive words, which their Worships postponed for a fortnight.

SEA-SICKNESS AND INTEMPERANCE.

THE City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday morning at Muscutt's Norfolk Hotel, corner of Wynyard and George streets, on the body of one Alexander Cannon, who was found dead in a bedroom there, early on the morning of the previous day.

Sergeant M'Keogh, of the police force, deposed that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning he proceeded to the Norfolk Hotel, corner of Wynyard and George streets, and on going upstairs, accompanied by Mr. Muscutt and another gentleman, he found a bedroom door on the second floor—the last at the extreme end of a passage—locked; Mr. Muscutt forced open the door, and on entering the bedroom he saw a man lying on the floor on his left side, with his left arm extended and the right arm resting on the hip; he was dressed, with the exception of a hat; the man was dead—had been so apparently for some hours; on examining the room he found that the bed had not been disarranged that night; on it he found a key, an opera glass and case, and a pair of shoes; the door had been locked and had to be broken; the key belonging to it was found on the bed; he did not observe any marks of injury about the body, nor were any marks of a struggle about the room; deceased, who had apparently not commenced to undress himself, had a pair of shoes on his feet; he found a hat in the room; on the dressing table he found a gold watch and chain (produced), a gold signet ring, and a two shilling piece; on the floor and about two feet from deceased's head he found a small penknife, and about two feet from his back, an empty pocket-book (produced); on the body he found £39 in gold, 7s. 6d. in silver, and a silver coin—in a pocket, in a bag also a gold ring, a knife, and a bunch of keys; he called in Dr. Brown to see the body; he found two small phials (empty) in the room, which had contained physic—one of them a black draught.

Samuel Cannon, residing at the Norfolk Hotel, deposed that the deceased was his brother; he was about forty-one years of age, and a native of England; he (deceased) was engaged in mining speculations and had property in New Zealand; they arrived from Melbourne on Friday night last, and took up their residence at the Norfolk Hotel; when they started from Melbourne deceased was in good health; after getting down Hobson's Bay to the end of the voyage he kept his cabin through sea sickness, and could keep nothing on his stomach; deceased had complained of pains in the side and was very subject to bilious attack; he was not a very temperate man, but he had never seen him drunk, and he never drank to excess; deceased was a single man; on the Friday they came ashore, deceased went to a chemist in George-street, and got a blue pill and a black draught; he took the former on the Saturday morning; he got up out of bed and was walking about; he then complained of a pain in the stomach, and said that the medicine had not operated; a phial containing a sleeping draught was obtained from the chemist's at the same time as the other; he believed that deceased went out for five minutes, but he did not see him; at 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon he last saw the deceased, who, on two occasions in the afternoon and at 11 o'clock at night, had the door locked, and would not let witness in; he asked who was there, and witness said Sam, and would not let him in, as he no doubt thought he was the doctor; witness had threatened to bring a doctor to see him; the conduct of deceased was unusual; he had never known it happen before; witness asked the deceased what he meant by it, and he said he did not want anyone in his room; he assigned anything particular about deceased on the Saturday morning to the effects of the physic; he was haggard and stupid; about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning he went to his brother's bedroom and knocked at the door, but got no answer; he rattled the handle with the same result and then went for the landlord, who came upstairs with him; the landlord forced the top of the door open and saw the deceased lying on the floor; a constable—in whose presence the door was forced open—was then sent for; on entering the room he felt his brother's hand, which was cold, and he then knew that he was dead; he saw sergeant M'Keogh take possession of several articles, which were all the property of his brother; he never knew deceased to be under medical treatment; they had only lately been together, for the last twelve months in Victoria, previous to which deceased spent about ten years in New Zealand; deceased had eat little or nothing from the time of his leaving Melbourne; took brandy on several occasions.

Dr. Brown, legally qualified medical practitioner, deposed that, on Saturday morning, he saw the deceased dead, lying on the floor of his bedroom, in Muscutt's Hotel; there was a fluid from the mouth and nostrils, and the face and neck and other parts of the body were discoloured: the limbs were rigid, showing that deceased had been dead for some hours; he could not discover any smell of a drug; deceased was apparently a man of strong frame; he found no marks of violence on the body; he imagined from all that he could gather, that death was the result of the shock to the system through continued intemperance, together with his not having had food for many days pains in the stomach with incessant vomiting and sea-sickness; he could not detect any appearance of continued organic disease on the body; there was no suspicion attaching to the death.

Edward Muscutt deposed to the deceased coming to his hotel about half-past 11 o'clock on Friday evening last, accompanied by his brother; he was a stranger to witness, and his brother told him that he had been suffering from sea sickness, and had to take medicine; a small quantity of brandy and a "soda" was sent up to the bedroom to deceased, whence he had retired; on Saturday morning he (deceased) came down to the bar and seemed all of a tremble, and as if he had been lately drinking very heavy; he was shaking very much; witness asked if he was well, and he replied, "Not very well;" he had another small drop of brandy and another bottle of soda water; after having that, deceased returned to his room; up to that time he had nothing to eat; at 2 o'clock in the afternoon witness directed the servant to take him some soup; she brought it down and said he would not have it; at 5 o'clock, at the brother's request, he went to his room, and saw him there; he appeared to be very wild, and was sitting on the bed with a shoe in his hand; witness still refused to take any refreshment; deceased was still trembling; he did not see him till after death; deceased's brother had been in the same condition as deceased as regarded the trembling; he (witness) had to sit up with him on the Sunday evening and that morning; he was shaking in a similar manner to the deceased when he arrived with him from Melbourne.

Mark Henry Long, chemist, of George-street, near the new Post Office, deposed to having recognised the deceased as a man who came to his shop with Samuel Cannon (identified); deceased appeared to have been drinking, and was in nervous state; the brother appeared worse than him; he gave deceased's brother for deceased one blue pill, an aperient pill, a black draught, and a sleeping draught [Witness recognised the phials, what they had contained, and gave the composition of the contents of the sleeping draught]; on Saturday evening he supplied deceased's brother with a second sleeping draught.

Samuel Cannon, recalled, deposed that two days before they left Melbourne deceased had been drinking more than usual; he had never seen him drunk.

The jury after considering for some time found that deceased died from exhaustion consequent upon continued sea sickness and the absence of proper nourishment, accelerated by recent intemperance.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A SPECIAL meeting of the City Council was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the temporary Town Hall, York-street, for the purpose of considering tenders sent in for the erection of the Exhibition Building on Prince Alfred Park. There were present the Mayor, with Aldermen Bradford, Oatley, Green, Murphy, Kippax, Hordern, Bown, Caraher, Woods, Day, Steel, Macintosh, and Andrews.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

The MAYOR reported that he had suspended the City Health Officer for misconduct and neglect of duty, and had temporarily appointed Dr. G. F. Dansey to fill the position.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Alderman BOWN moved that the Council do now proceed to consider tenders sent in for the erection of the Exhibition Building on Prince Alfred Park.

The motion was put and passed, and the Council went into committee to consider the tenders.

The City Engineer's estimate for the work was £16,350.

For the completion of the whole building there were four tenders sent in; for the supply of the iron-work alone there were two tenders; and for the excavation, drainage, &c., there were two tenders. The tender of Mr. John Young, who offered to do the whole work for £17,475, was accepted. His sureties were Mr. W. H. Rolfe, timber merchant, and Mr. C. Saunders, of Pyrmont.

One or two of the Aldermen objected to the acceptance of the tender on the ground that the Council had power to borrow only £12,000. The division was, however, in favour of the acceptance of the tender by 8 to 3; Aldermen Green, Steel, and Kippax voting in the minority.

The Council resumed, adopted the report of the committee, and adjourned at twenty minutes before 3 o'clock.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE GAS AND COKE COMPANY.

SEVENTH half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, held on Thursday, the 27th January, 1870, at 7 p.m., in the company's office, Kemp's-buildings, Newcastle; Dr. R. Harris, chairman of the company, in the chair. The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the preceding general and special general meetings were confirmed, and signed by the chairman. The corporate seal of the company was then affixed to the share register. At the request of the chairman, the secretary submitted the following report and financial statement for the period ending on the 31st day of December last:—

REPORT.

The directors in submitting the seventh half-yearly report have much pleasure in stating that the anticipations held out at the last general meeting have been fully realised, and that they are now in a position to show a sum of £233 15s. 10s. as net profits of the operations of the last half-year available either for distribution in the form of a dividend amongst the shareholders at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or to be carried forward to a new account. Your directors would advise to follow the latter course in order to diminish as much as possible the liabilities of the company. This surplus in itself would be sufficient to prove the satisfactory position which the company has attained, and would present a guarantee for the steadily increasing business transacted; it will, however, be interesting to the proprietors to know in what proportion the consumption of gas has progressed during the epoch under report in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

	1868.	1869.
July	213,750	315,800
August	221,850	296,200
September	188,800	290,000
October	187,300	259,700
November	172,000	248,508
December	166,500	234,700

At the end of the present half-year the number of consumers has increased to 200 against 155 at the end of the year 1868.

The lighting with gas of the Queen's Wharf has been accomplished, and proves not only a valuable boon to the seafaring community, but also a great ornament to that part of the city. Your directors, on the other hand, have to regret that the Municipal Council has not as yet come to any definite arrangement for the lighting up of the streets; they are, however, in hopes that before the next meeting some steps in that direction will have been taken, and that Newcastle is on the eve of having this stigma removed.

By the sale of the balance of the unallotted shares your directors have been put in a position to considerably reduce the company's overdraft at the bank, and to retire all the bills that were in circulation at the close of last half-year. The coupons of the debentures were duly paid at maturity. These debentures will fall due on the 1st of April next, and your directors will ask you for the authority to replace the same by a new series to the amount of £6500, the surplus of £2000 being intended to annul to a great measure the bank overdraft. By this operation it is expected that a considerable saving in the interest account will be produced, as your directors are very sanguine of being able to dispose of all the debentures at the highest, at 7 per cent. The expenses have all been kept as low as was found compatible with the proper working of the undertaking, and will prove satisfactory. The gasfitting account presents a small profit; and not only stand the Company's offices rent free, but a trifling profit has also been debited to the premises account.

All the works and apparatus have been kept in a thoroughly efficient state, two retort benches having been entirely rebuilt, thus providing sufficient means for any possible emergency.

It having been found that the clauses No. 79 and 81 of the Deed of Settlement did not work satisfactorily, you will be advised to reduce the number of shareholders now required to form a quorum at any general meeting or any adjournment thereof from twenty-five to fifteen, retaining however, the qualification as to the shares represented being at least 500.

You will be further called upon to elect a director in the room of Dr. R. Harris, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and who, together with Mr. C. F. Stokes, a duly qualified shareholder, has given the required notice of his intention of coming forward as a candidate.

No quorum having assembled during the appointed time, the meeting was adjourned to Monday, 31st January, 1870.

ADJOURNMENT, 31ST JANUARY, 1870.

Mr. Alexander Brown moved, and Dr. R. C. Knaggs seconded,—"That the sum of £233 15s. 10d., being the net profits on the company's transactions during the half-year ending on the 31st December, 1869, be carried forward to credit of profit and loss account." Mr. T. Perry moved as an amendment,—"That the profits be divided amongst the shareholders," but the amendment being left without a seconder, the original motion was put and carried. Mr. R. B. Wallace moved, and Mr. D. Ludlow seconded,—"That the directors be, and are hereby empowered to issue debentures on behalf of the City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company (limited) to an amount not exceeding £6500; such debentures to be under the hand of any two members of the Board for the time being." Carried. Mr. D. Ludlow moved,—"That the clauses No. 73 and 81 of the deed of settlement be herewith amended by substituting the word 'fifteen' for the word 'twenty-five' wherever the same occurs in the said two clauses." The motion was seconded by Mr. C. F. Stokes. Mr. A. Rodgers moved as an amendment, that the number of shareholders requisite to form a quorum be eighteen. This was seconded by Mr. W. Neve, but lost, and the original motion subsequently put and carried. On the motion of Dr. Knaggs, seconded by Mr. A. Rodgers, a vote of thanks was accorded to the board of directors for their able conduct of the company's affairs during the past half-year. Mr. A Rodgers and Mr. George Ross having been appointed scrutineers, it was resolved that the ballot-box be open till 10.30 this evening, and on the following day from 10 to 11 a.m.—Mr. J. B. Winship acting as returning-officer.

At the close of the poll the votes were found to be—For Dr. Richard Harris, 91; Mr. C. F. Stokes, 152.

The returning-officer therefore declared Mr. Charles F. Stokes duly elected director of the company. The meeting then terminated.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1869.

DR.		
To subscribed capital		£10,000 0 0
Debenture bonds		4,500 0 0
A. J. S. Bank		2,480 13 10
A. K. Smith		361 18 8
Anticipated calls		407 12 6
		£17,753 5 0
CR.		
By Works and apparatus		£13,366 2 10
Landed property		827 0 0
Office furniture and fixtures		46 5 6
Uncalled capital		1,015 17 6
Shares forfeited		32 5 0
Sundry Debtors—		
Gas rates	£315 7 2	
Meter rent	40 19 4	
Gas fittings	65 5 10	
Arrears of calls	20 0 0	
Rent	17 4 2	
		506 16 6
Profit and Loss Account		1,964 17 8
		£17,753 5 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1869.

DR.		
To Management—		
Directors' fees		£32 11 0
Salaries		75 0 0
Interest account		376 13 7
Advertising, printing, and stationery		21 1 9
Exchange, duty, freights, cartage, telegrams, postage, &c. ...		31 11 6
Municipal rates		26 18 3
Working Account,—Manufacture of gas as per contract ...		595 1 9
Lighting lamps	£5 3 3	
Return to hospital	0 10 6	
Gas consumed in office ...	0 9 1	
		6 2 10
Profit for half-year...		233 15 10
		£1398 19 6
CR.		
By Gas rates		£1235 14 6
Premises account		4 13 6
Gasfitting account		5 5 0
Meter rentals		49 10 4
Forfeiture of shares		101 9 8
Transfer fees		1 17 6
		£1398 19 6

COMPLETION OF THE WALLIS' CREEK FLOODGATES.—It will no doubt interest a very large number of our readers (says the *Maitland Mercury*) to know that this important municipal work is so far completed that the gates are both hung in their proper places, and little now remains to be done beyond clearing the timber and earthwork used to dam back the waters of the creek from the work. This will be completed by Tuesday next; and it is intended on that day to allow once more the stream to flow along its proper and natural channel.

THE NEW POSTAL ROUTES VIA CALIFORNIA.

(From the Melbourne Argus, January 3.)

JUST about three years ago a conference was held in Melbourne, to consider the question of postal communication between the Australasian colonies and Great Britain. All the British colonies in this part of the world, with the single exception of Western Australia, were represented at that gathering. A scheme was decided on which was to include no less than three distinct services—one by Suez, another by Panama, and a third by Torres Straits, which scheme was to cost the moderate sum of £400,000 per annum. Of this the united colonies were to furnish one-half and the Imperial Government the other half. But in this latter part the arrangement palpably broke down. For seven tolerably rich, if not decidedly wealthy, colonies to agree to pay £200,000 a year for a postal service, was nothing very extraordinary; but for the Imperial Government to expend one-fourth of the entire cost of its postal services on that to those colonies, was what no one who had considered the subject could have expected. And the reason for the refusal of the Imperial Government lay upon the surface. For £73,500 per annum, Great Britain had for years secured regular and speedy communication with her antipodean dependencies. Her rulers knew that for a further annual sum of £18,500 the four-weekly service could be converted into a fortnightly one, and every other week a mail could be dispatched which would reach these colonies in forty-five days. The colonies were, therefore, courteously told that while her Majesty's Government were anxious to assist in establishing the most efficient Australian postal service, they could not undertake to pay £200,000 a year for a less effective service than that which £92,000 would provide.

From that time to the present, the question has remained just where the conference of 1867 left it. A two years' trial has been given to the Panama route; and although it would be scarcely fair to say that the route has proved a failure, yet it cannot be denied that the particular trial of it has not proved a success. Bad management and reckless expenditure may have been in some degree responsible for the breakdown; but we are inclined to think that the unhealthiness of the isthmus, and especially the prospect of yellow fever at St. Thomas's, had much to do with the failure of a service which, without a considerable passenger traffic, could not hope to succeed.

Within the last month or two, New Zealand, which, if not the youngest and the richest, seems to be the most energetic, colony of this group, has again been moving in this postal matter. Mr. Vogel, the treasurer and postmaster-general of that colony, has visited both Melbourne and Sydney. Whether he succeeded in impressing our rulers with the importance of additional mail communication we do not know. At Sydney his labours were certainly not fruitless. He had a distinct proposal to make, and the New South Wales Government appears to have entertained it in a liberal and statesmanlike spirit. The American consul at Sydney, acting on behalf of the Californian, Oregon, and Mexican Steamship Company, has entered into a sort of conditional contract with the Government of New Zealand, to carry mails between Auckland and San Francisco in 575 hours, or just about twenty-four days. From thence the mails would be forwarded by the Pacific Railway to New York or Boston, and would be likely to reach England in forty days from leaving New Zealand. For this latter part of the route the service would be under the provisions of a postal treaty not long since entered into between Great Britain and the United States. We are not informed of the total cost which this service would entail on the colonies. New Zealand, however, as being most directly interested, has consented to contribute £15,000 a year, the United States was to be asked for a subsidy of £10,000—we know not with what prospect of the request being complied with—and from New South Wales and Victoria lesser annual payments are expected, the amount demanded from Victoria being £6000.

But since this project of Mr. Vogel and the American Consul at Sydney has been made public, an enterprising firm has addressed the "Chief Secretary of State for New South Wales," and laid before him a proposal to carry mails between Milford Haven and Sydney in forty days, and has offered, as an additional inducement, to contract to carry first-class passengers the whole distance for £60, and second-class for £30, "including rail, provisions, and other charges." Of the firm of Cummins and Co. we know nothing, but their offer—if we could bring ourselves to regard it in any other light than as a speculative "bait" thrown out by a firm which has a company to float—is certainly not one that any of these colonies can afford to despise. Communication with England in 40 days has an attraction about it which, even with our present admirable service by way of Suez, does not rest altogether upon sentiment. But the same line which promises this increased speed and cheapened passage, would bring us into easy communication with America, a country with which, protectionist proclivities notwithstanding, we must sooner or later do a large trade.

We are sorry to see that proposals of a practical and feasible character should be mixed up in any way with a project to maintain a third line by way of Torres Straits. When this subject was discussed in 1867, we pointed out that by this route a mail had never reached Brisbane from London in less than fifty-four days, while by the Galle route the service could be performed in three days less. It may be that as the trade of this continent is developed, the Torres Straits route may be of use, but more for communication with China and the East than with Europe. At present, the expense of such a service must be out of all proportion to the advantages that are likely to result from it. Queensland, being an independent colony, naturally desires to have a mail service peculiarly its own. But New South Wales has no interest whatever in a service by way of Torres Straits, which occupies nine or ten days more than that by Galle. Still less interest have Victoria, South Australia, or Tasmania, in such a roundabout route. The intense provincialism which Queensland displays in this matter is, we fear, one of the most mischievous vices of these communities. From it, Victoria has not been exempt. On more than one question besides this of postal arrangements, has united action been desired by one or more of our neighbours; but the circumstance, that the views of our rulers have been almost entirely bounded by the Murray, the Alps, and a line to Cape Howe, has rendered that action impossible. It is not unreasonable, however, to hope, and even to expect, an improvement in this respect. Victoria, as the largest and wealthiest of the Australian colonies, ought also to be the most enlightened, and so take the initiative in all matters affecting the convenience or advantage of the whole. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Macpherson and his colleagues will consider the proposal of our neighbours for an additional mail service in no parish-vestry spirit, but will deal with it in a manner that will do credit to the most powerful member of what must one day be the great Southern Confederacy.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne, we have a file of papers to the 3rd instant.

The *Bendigo Independent* gives the following particulars of the fatal accident previously reported in our columns by telegram:—"A frightful catastrophe occurred on Tuesday afternoon, near the Star and Garter Hotel, Cemetery Road. A woman, named Emily Hawkins, about 27 years of age, with her child, a boy of two years, resided in a small cottage constructed of weatherboard, slabs, and a canvas roof, near the road-side. Her husband has been away from her for many months, and she maintained herself and child by taking in washing. She was seen on Wednesday morning outside her house conversing with some neighbours, and also in the afternoon. Shortly after 5 o'clock her residence burst forth in a mass of flames, and the fire seized with such rapidity upon the light combustible materials of which it was composed, that in a few moments nothing but the chimney was left standing. When the flames died out and the smoke dispersed, a fearful and sickening sight was to be seen in the black and charred remains of the woman and her child lying on a disfigured heap on an iron bedstead, which was literally curled up with the fierce heat to which it had been subjected. Information of the distressing event was at once conveyed to the police and the coroner, and the charred remains were removed to the Star and Garter Hotel, and placed in a coffin. Our Sandhurst correspondent writes:—A more dreadful case than this has not occurred for a long time. This woman and her little child, 3 or 4 years of age, were victims of the Moloch of drink. The inquest was held on Wednesday, when an open verdict was returned, there being no evidence to show how the fire had originated. These charred bodies were a sermon which should go to the heart of the most hardened drunkard."

An accident of a serious character happened on Saturday last, at Castlemaine, whereby one life was sacrificed, and the coroner of the district (Dr. Mackay) had a narrow escape from a similar fate. From what has been related to us it appears that Dr. Mackay's assistant made up some medicine for a child, one of the doctor's patients, and the child appearing to the parents to be rapidly sinking soon after the medicine was administered, Dr. Mackay was sent for. He was told that there must be something wrong with the physic. This he pooh-poohed, and pouring some of it out, drank it off. He had no sooner done so, however, than he discovered that it was poison (aconite). He immediately took an emetic, and got into his buggy, and was driven away rapidly to the hospital, where the stomach-pump was employed, and after some time the doctor so far recovered that he was able to proceed to his residence. In the meantime, however, the child died.

Shortly after 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning the body of an old man was found lying in a closet at the rear of Mr. Nicholl's store, next to Cherry's Victoria Hotel, Armstrong-street, Ballarat. Three bottles were in the place, one marked "laudanum," the other "mixture," and another bottle contained a little gin. In the band of the unfortunate man's hat was found the following letter:—"Jentman—I ham old man Dune. I have been in the asylum tow yers thre months, i hem bad in the head and Coffe Hurt me, i wont my diet chang i go to the Doctare he say see the master. Saye no and give me cold water for five months, all i want was sugor and water he wont give me sugor and water and sit and laf at me and the Reason I due it the master of the plase. I went to him this morning for sugor and water, he no geve it me. Sixteen hours on cold water. The master His the Corse of me pisen myself. The Lord forgive me. O Father with in Haven.—GEORGE JONES." The man had been in the asylum for some time, and left on Tuesday morning and never went back.

Tuesday being the first day of the new Act coming in force (states the *Bendigo Independent*), at 9 o'clock in the morning the Sandhurst Land Office was the scene of considerable excitement, a large number of free selectors having assembled in order to be first in the field as applicants for land under the Act, which throws the colony open to them almost without let or hindrance. The head of the local department had not received the regulations, and he was therefore unable to receive the applications in a *bona fide* manner. He informed those present of the position in which he was placed, but said that he would "record" all their applications in the order that they were made. This arrangement appeared to give satisfaction, and a large number of applications were entered before 12 o'clock, at which time the office was closed until 2 o'clock, Mr. Taylor expressing a hope that the regulations would be to hand by the midday train. At 2 o'clock the crowd numbered about 80 to 100 persons, and soon after the office was opened a telegram was received to say that the regulations and full instructions would be forwarded by the night train. Mr. Taylor communicated this information to the company, and informed them that he would be prepared to receive them at 9 o'clock the following day. Mr. Strickland, who was in attendance on behalf of three selectors, gave Mr. Taylor formal notice that he would expect the licenses for which he applied to be issued "against all comers." He had tendered the necessary fees, &c., at the Treasury, and it was not his clients' fault that there was any delay in the preparations of the department. Mr. Taylor replied that he would suppose the record he had made would give priority to those persons whose names he had taken down. Up till 4 o'clock there were 9790 acres applied for.

"Considerable excitement was caused in Sandhurst yesterday," writes our correspondent, "by the rumours which arose out of some proceedings at the Police Court. As the Press were not admitted at the private magisterial examination which was held, the full facts of the affair have not come out, but so far as I have been able to glean, they are as follows:—On Tuesday, a girl, who had been taken out of the Benevolent Asylum to assist in the house of a well-known J.P., and influential resident in Sandhurst, who has borne an unexceptionable character, preferred either a charge of actual or attempted rape against her employer, and the charge was heard in the magistrates' room yesterday morning, when a medical man gave evidence, I am given to understand, that no offence had, or could have been committed, and consequently the case had to be dismissed. Why the affair was heard with closed doors I cannot understand, as if the accused was not guilty, as is almost certainly the fact, the mendacity of the girl should be exposed. If the facts are not allowed to come forth in full, the accused gentleman will be most unfairly treated, as he will be exposed to continual suspicion. This is the second case of the same kind in which one of the girls from the Industrial School has been concerned, and it is to be hoped the committee of the asylum will at once investigate the matter."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Our files from Adelaide are to the 31st ultimo.

The *Gazette* contains an approximate abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the South Australian Government for the quarter ended December 31st last. The ordinary revenue amounted to £81,806, of which £57,137 were derived from Customs. Postages brought £6798 in the quarter, telegraphs realised £2263; the rents of Crown lands, £3124; and fines, fees, and forfeitures, £1389. Railways produced £19,203, exclusive of £420 from the Goolwa and Victor Harbour line, and £418 from the Strathalbyn and Middleton line. Water rates produced £4037. Crown lands sold for £39,713 during the three months, and the total revenue from all sources was £153,634. The total expenditure is set down at £161,941; but until we get the full and detailed returns, it is not possible to form a clear conception of the actual relation subsisting between income and expenditure. We find in one line, "contingencies, £35,668;" and in another, line "contingencies, £13,123."

The *Gawler Times*, in a leader on the Barossa gold-fields, states that the yield of gold in the first year of the diggings could not have been less than 8000 ounces, and that fully 3000 ounces more have since been obtained; in other words, that Barossa has yielded gold to the value of £42,000 in sixteen months.

For some days past (says the *Register*) rumours have been afloat of a fresh discovery of copper ore on Yorke's Peninsula believed to be of surprising richness. It appears that a week or two ago a person, in passing through the scrub between Wallaroo and Moonta, came upon some very promising surface indications in the shape of green carbonates. Upon subsequent search, however, he was unable to point out the spot, and the result was that a delay occurred in taking up claims. Within the past few days he has succeeded in identifying the locality, and several sections, including in all 960 acres, have been taken up. The discovery is situated on the west of the railway, between Wallaroo and Moonta, and a trifle over four miles from the latter place. Nothing has yet been done to test the property.

We (*Register*) are informed that the rain commenced at Blinman on Sunday night, at about a quarter to 12, and continued till about half-past 9 Monday morning. The mail-coach, which left some time late, contained no passengers, only the driver and guard. After they had left Wilpena, at about half-past 5 in the afternoon, the rain began to fall very heavily; and it came on so dark that, but for the thorough knowledge of the route which the driver and guard possessed, they must have lost their way. The showers fell without ceasing during the night, and on Tuesday came down with redoubled violence. Early in the afternoon, in crossing the next creek to the Yanyara Creek, the leaders had got up the bank, and the wheelers were partly out, when a rush of water struck the coach and capsized it, knocking the bottom out and sending the mail through the back. The two men were, of course, plunged in the creek. The guard soon scrambled out, and, seeing the driver struggling with the flood, caught him by the hair and drew him out, thereby saving his life. In attempting to reach the mail bag the guard again fell in, but soon recovered himself. He and the driver unharnessed the horses, and went in search of the bag, and found it washed on to a little island. When they returned to the place where they had left the coach, they found that the force of water had completely smashed it. Altogether the men were about three hours and a half in the water, and the utmost praise is due to them for their perseverance. They went back to the stables about eight miles distant, and proceeded on their journey the next morning. The rain ceased during the night. Such a flood, we are told, has never been seen in the North, as on Tuesday five inches of rain fell at Pekina. Large gum trees were torn up by the roots, and carried into the plains, which were all under water, and many drowned kangaroos were to be seen floating in it. The groom at the Mannarie Station was washed away two or three hundred yards whilst out searching for his horses.

From Bollybulka, Tolarno, in the Darling back country, the Menindie correspondent of the *Register* writes on February 15:—"I remarked in my last that an opening for aspirants for bushranging notoriety existed since Baker and Bertram had cleared out for Queensland; Mr. Ross, *alias* Towney, and two mates have taken the vacant position. Their first exploit was stealing a horse known on the station as the Bushranger, and which Redford left at Bollybulka when he came back from the Lachlan. Mr. Owen, the superintendent, commenced at once with the police, and provided them with the best horses on the station. Trooper Baily and a blackfellow are on their tracks. Ross is known to be a very determined character, and more than two ought to pursue. What will the police authorities now think about their having reduced the number of the Darling police force when every week brings accessions to the bushranging business, for it is an established profession here? How many hawkers will try their fortunes on the Darling when at any moment they may be served as O'Brien and Young were, and the vagabonds are allowed to get away, and laugh at the incompetency of the police. One of the horses which trooper Bailey took from Bollybulka came back, and it is feared some accident or encounter has taken place between him and the bushrangers. I have every confidence in Bailey, and that he will render a good account of them should he sight them. He is a good strategist, and, though short-handed, will outwit them."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FROM Natal we have papers to the 25th November, and from Capetown to the 18th December:—

A commando sent out to punish Bushmen for a raid upon some of the outer settlements of the colony had returned after accomplishing its purpose. Sixty horses were recovered, nearly a score of Bushmen killed, and a number taken prisoners.

The news from the gold-fields was less encouraging than ever, and public faith in them was fast vanishing.

The *Times* of Natal urges the establishment of woollen and other factories, quotes from the *Brisbane Courier* on the same subject, and argues that Natal is in a better position than Queensland to establish such industries on account of having labour at so much cheaper a rate.

A soldier had been killed by lightning on the parade ground, and Colonel Browne, the commanding officer, was condemned by the Press for allowing the men's heads to be "the highest points within the radius of the focus of the electric cloud."

We (*Standard*) have previously written that the Aliwal North treaty as amended by the colonial authorities of England has been accepted by President Brand and the Volksraad of the Free State. As soon as the complete ratification has been received from England British Basutoland will be settled. The last information regarding Moshesh is that he was fast recovering, and it was thought that he would again be able to take an active share in the control of his people. The conquered territory is quite free of Basutos, and the whole of the farms have been sold.

A Springbok correspondent makes mention of a terrific hurricane and hailstorm at Kookfontein, a missionary station. It was announced by the appearance of a dark cloud, which took its flight right to the station. A frightful storm ensued, the wind carrying away waggons and carts. Next came an unprecedented shower of hail, the stones being as large as pigeon's eggs. An inundation followed, the water standing upwards of two feet in every house. Of course, the inhabitants had to get out of them for fear of being entombed under the ruins. Fortunately, the war of elements lasted only an hour and a half, or otherwise the whole population might have perished, the place being situated on an open flat without trees or bushes. The buildings are left in a miserable plight: the plastering taken off, windows smashed, window-frames wrenched out—in short, destruction everywhere. A Mrs. Meyer and a child of about twelve years old were overtaken by the flood while washing at the brook, and drowned. A number of lambs grazing in the corn lands were also drowned.

The *Friend* rejoices over the gratifying fact that the Basutos have skedaddled out of the conquered territory. The locusts have carried off everything in the shape of herbage between the Orange River and Bloemfontein, and the *Friend* suggests that the town-clerk of Bloemfontein should offer 1s. 6d., per sack for them; there are, it is expected, 150,000 to the muid, and the *Friend* is of opinion that in addition to the destruction of them the locusts would be worth the money for fattening pigs and poultry. The farms sold by the Government in the conquered territory have realised for the State £12,440.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Mr. Dean to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Is it the intention of the Government to introduce a bill during the present session to facilitate the distillation of rum from the products of colonial cane-fields?

Mr. Dean to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. Will the Minister for Works be kind enough to explain why the sums voted by Parliament for improving the navigation of the Macleay River have not been expended? 2. When will the dredge promised to the Manning be sent to that river? 3. Is the Honorable the Minister for Works aware that the bridge over King Creek on the road from Port Macquarie to New England is in a very dangerous state—that the conductors of wool drays cross it now at the risk of their lives, and that the first fresh will take it away a together, unless it should be at once attended to? Is he further aware that the overseer of the road has left the district, and is now on the Clarence?

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. On what date is the contractor, who undertook to erect the piers of the bridge proposed to be constructed over the Hunter River at Aberdeen, on the extension of the Great Northern Railway from Muscle brook to Scone, required to have the whole of the work completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways? 2. Has the district engineer reported that the progress hitherto made by such contractor has been satisfactory, and that there is every probability of the contract being completed within the stipulated period? 3. What is the amount of fine set forth in the general conditions and specifications of such contracts for which the said contractor is liable, in the event of the non-completion of the contract within the prescribed period? 4. Do the Government intend to enforce the payment of such fines or penalties unless sufficient cause be shown for any delay in the execution of the contract? 5. How many of the cylinders for the piers have been sunk, and what progress has been made with the work up to the 31st January, 1870?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Is it the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session to reduce the salaries of future Governors of this country?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Did the honorable member for the Clarence, Mr. Bawden, at the time he was elected a member of this House, hold the office of Scab Inspector, or any other office of emolument under the Government?

Mr. Baker to ask the Secretary for Lands,—Is it the intention of the Government to introduce the promised new Gold Fields Bill at such an early period in the session as will enable the mining community to have ample time during its passage through Parliament to express an opinion as to its suitableness to correct the evils so much complained of as now existing on the gold fields?

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Tunks to move,—1. That a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the efficiency, general management, and control of all kinds of public vehicles and boats carrying passengers and goods for hire in the city and suburbs of Sydney, as well as within the harbour of Port Jackson. (2.) That such committee consist of the following members, viz.:—Mr. King, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Allen, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. M. C. Stephen, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Hoskins, and the mover.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Forster to move,—That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of introducing a bill to regulate cemeteries.

CLASS NO. 5.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I willingly accept the invitation of your correspondent P. G. K., to reply to his letter in your issue of this morning, especially as (like Miss Rosa Dartle, in *David Copperfield*) he "only asks for information."

Your correspondent writes with as much good temper as can fairly be expected from him, a defeated candidate for wool honours; but he seems, somehow, to have laid aside his previous courtesy in the last paragraph but one of his letter. He says, with reference to my criticism, that "it seems rather as if, finding poor Class No. 5 was down and out of luck, he (Mr. Hirst) could not resist giving it a *kick* as he went by." This seems, by innuendo, to place me in the position of a man who is capable of striking one who has previously been "floored" by somebody else. I beg to assure your correspondent that in this respect he is labouring under a great mistake. I have often in my lifetime kicked a living donkey, but I do not remember ever having wasted boot leather on a dead one.

I, however, in fairness, am bound to admit that possibly the general deficiencies in the exhibits under class No. 5 may have made me less assiduous than I might have been in detecting peculiar excellences in any one peculiar sample. If I have failed in this respect my apologies are due to the gentlemen who may feel themselves aggrieved.

Your correspondent goes largely into figures, but what do they prove? Why only that on a certain day Messrs. Mort and Co. sold a certain quantity of medium and ordinary wools at the prices quoted. I referred in my last, in support of my position, to two special clips, and these your correspondent entirely ignores in his letter in your issue of to-day. "P. G. K." lays great emphasis on the qualities—"excellence of washing, softness, and condition"—and it was these very conditions that induced me to quote the clips above referred to in opposition to the best exhibit in class No. 5. The first lot of the AD over Narrawa wool, which was sold for 18d. per lb., was, if I remember rightly, highly commended by Messrs. Mort and Co. in their circular as being excellently washed; and I think they also expressed an opinion that if the wool had been properly *sorted*, a much higher price would have been realised. Subsequent parcels of the same wool realised higher prices; one lot being sold at 18¾d. per lb. With respect to the other lot to which I made special reference, I can only now reiterate my former opinion. The parcel has some time since disappeared, and has probably been shipped on owner's account.

Your correspondent claims special notice for what he designates one of the disrated bales; and claims for it "that being by itself, and likely to be overlooked, it would not fetch its real value." I fully admit that under ordinary circumstances, single bales are overlooked, and are liable to be sold at a disadvantage; but the bale referred to by your correspondent was not sold under disadvantageous circumstances. It enjoyed the "prestige" of being an "exhibition bale," and was so prominently placed in the catalogue that it was necessarily one of the observed of all observers. I trust I may be excused if I venture an opinion that the price obtained for the bale in question was due more to its meretricious, than to its intrinsic value.

I think that poor Class No. 5 has now been sufficiently paraded before the public; and probably your correspondent "P. G. K." will be of the same opinion. Should he, however, think otherwise, he is welcome to the last word; and I shall not again trespass on your columns, unless I have a much graver reason for doing so than those which have hitherto arisen from my last monthly contribution to your paper.

GEORGE R. HIRST.

THE *AUSTRALIAN CHURCHMAN* AND MR. CAMPBELL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As the writer of the leader which has drawn down on the *Australian Churchman* the terrible visitation of the withdrawal of Mr. Charles Campbell's subscription, I may be allowed to say, that his letter was sent to the *Churchman*, and refused solely on the ground that the circumstance announced could be of no possible interest to any of our readers.

It may be perhaps of more interest to many to know that the article in question stated the doctrine of the Church of England in her own words, and showed the Protestant and Scriptural character of her Eucharistic views. Had Mr. Campbell written a letter offering any argument against those views, the columns of the *Churchman* were open to him—and he should have had fair play and a fair reply; but the withdrawal of a subscription was not an argument.

He, himself, was once editor of the journal, and it suffers still from the partial manner in which the Protestant majority of the Church were then treated, under the pretence of impartiality. There were no words for such men as Dr. Macneile but "wrong-headed zealots," and "querulous, stuck-up Pharisaism." While for any of us here who were not sacerdotal, there was nothing but a snub and a misrepresentation. His last leader lost its balance in ill-tempered personal abuse of myself, because I had shown the absurdity of his assertion that the practice of turning to the East at the Creed was "handed down to the Christians by the Jewish Church," as if the Jews recited the Creed, and as if the Holy of Holies was not West, and as if Daniel, at Babylon, looked East, when his windows opened to Jerusalem.

The truth is, that since the *Australian Churchman* has represented the Protestant Church of England; and refused to be the mouthpiece of the little Romanesque party; one after another of the Romanizers has dropped off, just as Mr. Campbell has done, and every one of them because of our disapproval of Ritualism or Puseyism.

Mr. Campbell has signed himself "Puseyite" and "Anglican" in supporting those views which we refuse to support. It remains for those who really desire to stem the progress of this modern heresy to give us their support, and more than compensate the proprietors for the withdrawal of the sacerdotalists. I am very much mistaken if Mr. Campbell's letter will not serve the interests of the paper—not of the editors, for they have no emolument whatever.

Your obedient servant,

ZACHARY BARRY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Permit me to correct an error in your report of sports at the Albert Ground, on Saturday last.

It is therein stated that between three and four hundred persons were present.

This is a mistake, for the returns show there were more than double that number in attendance.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

P. C. CURTIS, Hon. Sec. A. C. G.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you state in your next issue, if the British Government, or Commanders of the Royal Navy, or others connected with the Royal Navy, have in years past charged British shipowners for assistance rendered to shipping in distress, or in saving property? If such was a custom, and when such customary charges were discontinued, if so?

Yours respectfully,

AN INQUIRER.

February 4th.

[It has never been customary for the Royal Navy to make any charge for trifling services, but under the old regulations they could claim salvage in the same proportion as ordinary individuals. The regulations have, however, been modified, and in cases of positive rescue they are entitled only to such reward as the Admiralty thinks fit to allow.—ED. *S. M. H.*]

A gentleman the other evening objected to playing cards with a lady, because, he said, she had such a "winning way" about her.

A SHARP REMEDY FOR YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

By Nescio Quid.

I.

An observant man, compelled by his duty as a citizen to give an occasional and rather wearisome attendance in the precincts of our Courts of Justice, cannot fail to be very painfully struck with many of the phenomena of that mass of crime there confusedly presented to view, and will often find himself disposed to seek, in an investigation and comparative analysis of the melancholy strata so flung before him, a safe solution of the various social difficulties which will insensibly, but irresistibly, force themselves upon his mind. Some of the ungrateful problems so thrust upon the thoughtful spectator are of very serious importance, and a bare statement of them will be more than sufficient to give rise to a perfect howl of rage and defiance. Amongst them will, very possibly, be grave misgivings as to the exalted wisdom and unsurpassable excellence of our English Law of Evidence—the effect of which most certainly appears to be—rigidly to prevent any witness from telling the *whole* truth at any time, and *never* to permit him to tell it in his own way. A state of things this, which leads, hour after hour, and day after day, to very mysterious complications, and maddening misunderstandings, and (above all) to tedious, desultory wranglings, tending alike to perplex the judge, the advocate, the jury, and the accused, and affording nothing but matter for contemptuous astonishment to the uninitiated and the unconcerned. Another problem may possibly be evoked by strong doubts as to the propriety of perpetuating that heterogeneous congeries of mediæval forms, incidental to the present administration of justice; forms, which are totally unsuitable to the present age, and as little adapted for its requirements as a horse-collar is for a lady's neck. The *fiddle-faddleism* of the whole jury system is a horse-collar of this description, and a most insufferable horse-collar it is. By its oppressive operation—avowedly in the especial interests of the dregs and scum of society—large numbers of "good and true men" are constantly taken from their ordinary avocations by which they are supporting themselves and their families, to waste, under arbitrarily imposed pains and penalties, several whole days for the *mere chance* of being wanted to pronounce an opinion upon some particular incident in the life of a prostitute, a pickpocket, or a burglar—a party whose crime-creating existence is not worth a single hour of that valuable time which the virtuous and industrious citizen is compelled to lose on his or her account. But, proverbial is the patience of the ass, and so the farce goes on. Further questions too, as to the sapience of many of those abstract principles of British jurisprudence, reverently quoted as the sublime, concentrated essence of all justice and judgment, will occur to every unprejudiced man as he watches the proceedings of our criminal courts;—questions which, as they are directed against the lucrative craft by which an astute and influential profession supports itself, are doomed, perhaps, never to be satisfactorily answered. The close and impartial observer of the working out of our present system of criminal jurisprudence must inevitably fail to understand the nonsensical maxims of our law-chivalry, by which (with a rare sagacity and ingenious forethought,) ever chance is to be given to a criminal to escape from punishment, instead of every means being taken, by the representatives of law and order, to sheet it home to the offender when he is manifestly guilty. Such a spectator will, moreover, be amazed at the awful and incomprehensible inequality of the punishments awarded, and he will search in vain for any intelligible reason, in law or common sense, why certain well-defined offences should not have a fixed retributive tariff, which might be a wholesome and inevitable terror to all wrongdoers. He will also feel (if he does not become overwhelmed with sleep) a most sovereign contempt for all those Anglo-Norman subtleties and shibboleths which are fondly regarded with a professional admiration even by the Bench; and this will be likely to be the state of his feelings, because he will see that an insensate regard for such twaddle often directly facilitates the ultimate escape of the criminal, and so indirectly fosters and encourages the crime he has committed. The judicious and saddened spectator will also sigh for the infliction of swift, sure, and adequate punishment to hardened transgressors; and, above all, he will rise up and *demand* a complete and radical change in our prison system. Such are some of the varied problems imperiously claiming the attention of every intelligent man, compelled to dance attendance at the Quarter Sessions and Central Criminal Court, where distasteful and restless thoughts are thus constantly excited, which must work like an active leaven in the Great Social Mind, and which are not to be frowned down by any privileged class, or be noisily threatened into a reluctant silence.

By no means the least important of problems so suggested for our consideration is the increasing prevalence of a youthful depravity amongst us, the social cause of which calls for an immediate investigation, and the unflinching application of some sharp and speedy remedy. It is impossible for any one frequenting our criminal courts to overlook the fact that a large proportion of the criminals of this community, and especially those of this city, is composed of youthful offenders, persons who are mere boys, between the ages of sixteen and twenty. We constantly see in the dock mere lads (most of whom appear to be native-born) brought up for crimes of robbery and violence, committed without compunction and, too often, punished without due severity. The cruel and shameful character of the deeds thus disclosed in evidence, and the levity and insolence manifested by this class when under trial, constitute, perhaps, one of the most melancholy sights which can be offered to our contemplation; full of a sorrowful presage for the future to the legislator and to the philanthropist. This class not only outrages the law with a deliberate and appalling violence, but seems, in its criminal acts and its demeanour when brought to account, to be as totally devoid of all moral sense as it is cowardly and cruel. These most unhappy youths are obviously quite unconscious of their utter degradation, and even appear to think there is something grand and flash in being able to emulate malefactors who have grown old in crime. They simper when they stand up to be arraigned; they cross-examine the witnesses for the Crown with an impudent effrontery that is absolutely shocking; and they address the astonished jury with an easy, jaunty air that proclaims them to be quite at home. To them also, as to all other criminals, there is always much hope and reliance upon the "glorious uncertainty of the law." And, moreover, moved by the sight of their tender years, jurymen, will (too often) stretch their consciences, and give these vermin "another chance," turning them once more adrift to prey, with a renewed energy, upon the vitals of society. Supposing them to be convicted, entries are read from the gaoler's black book, which proclaim these youthful reprobates to be old offenders, by the production of a long list of "former convictions," and a string of aliases. Still, still there is a last chance for them in the tender mercies of the Judge, who ponders sorrowfully upon the revolting picture before him. But something *must* be done to remedy all this; the evil is too great to be slurred over by sickly sentimentalities, or to be *dodged* by denying that it exists. They break the law like full-grown men, but they are too young and too low to appreciate the nature of that punishment which the law awards to criminals of maturer years. *They must be flogged—flogged like bad boys*, and severely flogged. They must be flogged with a judicious and wholesome severity, and in such a manner that it will for ever be too much, even for their brazen impudence, to shew their scars to their abandoned associates when they come out of prison. Flogging effectually checked garrotting in England; repeated floggings, superadded to moderate imprisonment, will here also check that youthful depravity which is becoming rampant amongst us. And that I may not be supposed to be speaking without a solid basis of facts I will, if permitted, in another paper, briefly advert to some of the cases tried at the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Darlinghurst, during the past week; leaving the significant data to speak for themselves.

In 1867 Italian statistics show out of 170,456 marriages there were 97,159, considerably more than one-half the whole number, in which neither the bride nor the bridegroom could either read or write!

Among the foreigners who have served with distinction in the Prussian army, the Scotch take a high place.

Snails infest Virginia wells in consequence of the recent dry weather, and cause the water to smell and taste disagreeably.

The "Sons of Ham" celebrated their anniversary in Richmond, October 23rd, and in the evening they danced so hard that the floor of the hall gave way, and 200 black men and women suddenly found themselves in the cellar. A local paper says no one was seriously injured, but about a quart of earrings were found in the *débris*—an estimate which we must look upon as extravagantly large.

The young lady who "took the eye of everybody" has been arrested for stealing.

A PERILOUS BALLOON ADVENTURE.

TERRIFIC DESCENT OF AN AERONAUT.

The *Saginaw* (Mich.) *Enterprise* says:—On the occasion of Professor La Mountain's recent balloon ascension from Bay City he met with a terrible adventure, and very narrowly escaped death. The balloon was filled before starting to its utmost tention, but owing to recent repairs, looked badly, so that after one or two unsuccessful attempts Mr. Hedley, who was to have accompanied Professor La Mountain, was obliged to get out of the car. Mr. H. had the eatables, instruments of observation, and the tissue paper used to ascertain the ascending and descending force of the balloon, and as he stepped out of the car, before he could transfer the articles named, those who had hold of the car let go, and the balloon shot up with a rapidity that carried it to an altitude of two miles within a few minutes. A perfect gale of wind was blowing at the time, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced falling. The balloon was still ascending when lost to sight in a cloud. Professor La Mountain says that it became all at once intensely cold. The cloud he entered was one swimming mass of snow-flakes, interspersed with rain, which formed a frost-work on the netting of the balloon. The earth was lost to view. By tearing up his handkerchief and throwing out shreds he became conscious that he was passing upward with wonderful rapidity, and along with the current of the air eastward toward the lake. Fearing that he might be carried into the lake, and without a pound of ballast to regulate his descent, he reached for the valve-rope, with the intention of lowering himself gradually. To his surprise the valve would not open. The rain and sleet had frozen the valve so tight as to resist the pressure from below. Putting his whole strength to the task he gave a strong pull on the rope, pulling out the iron staples attaching the rope to the valve, the rope falling down into the car. The balloon was mounting up faster than ever. It had passed the storm cloud, which was a mile below, and the heavens above were as clear, and the sun shining as bright, as at midday in June. But little time was lost in speculation. He had attained a height of over three miles. The balloon could not burst, for when the expansion became too great the gas would escape from the flue or valve below, which was open; but he was fearful of being carried into or over the lake without having made preparations for such an event. Mounting the hoop overhead he reached for his knife, only to find that he had left it on the ground. Clinging to the ropes with one hand, with the other and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the balloon from the bottom ten or fifteen feet upwards. Then serving the opposite side the same way, he descended to the car to watch the progress. For a few minutes the balloon kept ascending, and then, as the gas escaped, it reached an equipose, and a moment after commenced gradually to descend to the earth. Every instant increased its downward speed. The professor says that he heard the cloth tearing, the rents enlarging, until, with a crash that sounded like a death knell, the cloth gave way to the pressure, opening a seam on both sides from the bottom to the top. The gas escaped instantly, leaving not a thousand cubic feet, while the air rushed in, filling up the vacuum, the balloon acting as a parachute. The cloth, bellying out, formed a strong resistance to the atmosphere, and retarded the descent. He remembers distinctly passing through a cloud, and the sensation on regaining sight of the earth. He has an almost indistinct recollection of approaching the earth's surface. A dull moaning like the surging of the waves greeting his ears, the flapping of the cloth became louder, and a moment after he became unconscious. On regaining his senses he found himself lying in the woods, and his balloon was some yards distant. Several persons who had seen the balloon descend had come to the scene, and were standing near. They afterwards assisted him. His arms and legs were badly bruised, and himself stunned, but no bones were broken or internal injury sustained. The spot where he fell is seven miles from Bay city. He stopped over night at a farm house near by, and returned to Bay city. The time that he was in the air was less than thirty minutes, and the reason that he was not carried further was on account of passing through different currents of air.

ARGUING WITH WOMEN.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

Ingenious, but untrue, is the statement that men will not argue with women because they despise them. Able men do not despise cultivated and intelligent women, or think them incapable of throwing new light upon any subject that may be under discussion. On the contrary, such men know very well that, as regards the contribution of new and really valuable matter to any discussion, the general run of men and women in good society are pretty much on a par. The number of men who, in a discussion on any subject, can bring really fresh stores of ready and accurate knowledge to bear, are always very few. Men like Lord Macaulay or Sir W. Hamilton are not more plentiful in society than women like Miss Martineau. Tried by the standard of sound knowledge the talk of an average man is just as ignorant and nonsensical as the talk of an average woman. And tried by the standard of imagination—that is, of the power or making new or unexpected combinations and comparisons—the talk of women is generally better, within certain limits, than that of men. In fact, also, in the art of leading and drawing out discussion, women are, on the whole, far superior to men. So that it is certainly not from a feeling of contempt that the cultivated man declines to argue with the cultivated woman.

A more plausible, but still unsatisfactory theory is that men do not argue with women because women cannot argue, inasmuch as they are very inconsequential and illogical. This theory is not worth so much as is sometimes supposed. No doubt, women generally are illogical. The number of women whose training and reading have been such as to enable them to pursue, for five minutes, a sound course of argument, is very small. But how great is the number of men who have that capacity? Let any man moving in a cultivated circle of general society—or even, perhaps, in the peculiar circles of Oxford or Cambridge—think over the lists of his friends and acquaintances, both men and women. Is it possible that his women friends could be any more tiresome in argument than he finds his man friends to be? Don't the men plague him with undistributed middles, begging the question, ambiguous terms, and fallacies in every mood of the four figures? Don't they, in arguing on any matter on which they are keenly interested, put sentiment and feeling in place of just inference? The number of men who will make glaring blunders in argument may perhaps be less than that of women who will do so, but their superiority to women is, after all, not much greater than that of Cornelia to the rest of her sex—

> Who—so she did her sex eclipse—
> Could argue in a fine eclipse.

The generality of women may perhaps be a little inferior to the generality of men in conscious analysis of the processes of thought: but it is not this analysis which comes principally into play in the course of an ordinary social argument. Such an argument generally consists, in the main, of the production by one side of contrary instances against the universal propositions hazarded by the other side—a struggle in which ready wit and a serviceable memory for details are much more valuable than any power of analysing the laws of thought.

Nor is it satisfactory to say that men *do not* argue with women because women argue only for victory, and not for truth. Women are, in this respect, neither much better nor much worse than men. Very few people, either men or women, argue with a pure desire to elucidate the truth, and in a spirit of indifference to their own personal success; because, in the first place, an argument is not a process whereby ignorant people can usually become better informed; and even if it were, in the second place, almost all people are carried away in the heat of argument to forget everything but the personal sense of competition, and the desire of victory which that competition excites. And it is by the light of this consideration that we see the true reason why men decline to argue with women. All argument is, in fact, except in the case of a few singularly well trained dispositions, a personal strife, or combat. It is like a game of chess between two moderate players, in which the love of science is almost always swallowed up by the desire to win. It is in fact a duel. And any one who remembers that to all duelling it is essential that the weapons and the laws of the combat be equal to both combatants, will see at once why men cannot argue with women. A man arguing with a woman is at a fatal disadvantage. Neither the weapons nor the laws of combat are equal. He fights with a blunted sword, or a blunderbuss; she with a double-edged rapier, or an "arm of precision." He must stand, but may not deliver the fire of personalities. He must not outstep certain bounds, whereas her range is unlimited. He is strictly forbidden to deliver certain effective thrusts, or "shocks," as she calls them. He must not "shock her delicacy"—a very favourite restriction with rather underbred women, and with American ladies. He must not "shake her faith"—a restriction under which most women require an argument upon any of the most deeply interesting problems of the day to be conducted. And she is to be the umpire, or arbiter, whether he breaks any of these restrictions. In short, argument, even with an able woman, is a game the law of which is: "Heads, you win; tails, I lose"—a game at which no sensible man cares to play.

SPIRITISM.

One evening, last November, Miss Harriott Tackaberry, of Ohio, gave a public *séance* at Irving Hall, Cleveland, which was neatly arranged for the occasion. Miss Tackaberry is a young woman, about twenty-eight years old, of modest appearance and medium height. Up to the present she has not figured prominently in the spiritual world—or rather her powers as a medium have not as yet become sufficiently known. For that reason, probably, the attendance was very limited, the majority being stern unbelievers. In the centre of the hall a stand was erected, upon which was placed a cabinet, wherein was to take place the communion with the spirits of the other world.

Miss Thackaberry was regularly introduced by a Mr. Thirber, who stated that all questions tendered to her would be promptly answered by the spirits summoned. A committee of four was then appointed to see that no deception would be practised. With commendable rapidity the four strong men tied the lady's hands behind her back and, having sealed her mouth with adhesive plaster, she took her seat in the cabinet, which, containing a guitar, a concertina and two bells, was immediately closed. The ushers then proceeded to collect the questions, which, being read to the medium from outside, some interesting intelligence was elicited. A fiery gentleman, doubtless the worst for the recent speculations in Wall-street, inquired what the price of New York Central would be the following day, to which a muffled voice, like that of an old man, replied that it would be the same as on the day preceding—a piece of information that created much laughter. The spirit was evidently not posted on stocks. Again, a young lady of prepossessing appearance—perhaps already jilted—was anxious to ascertain whether any marriages took place in the spirit world, and if so could any divorces be obtained. The voice from the sentry box announced the alarming news that marriage was a favourite institution there, and that divorces could be secured at a low figure. By the way it should be mentioned that no fewer than five spirits were called up, each speaking with a different voice. The humour and pleasant feeling displayed by the audience seemed by some strange coincidence to have been thoroughly appreciated by the ghosts themselves, for in reply to witty interrogations they were fully equal to the occasion. No question was declined, and though the answers were not always intelligible or satisfactory, the ready and jocular manner in which they were responded to created a favourable impression of the spirits, and the vast experience which they undoubtedly seemed to possess. After enlightening the audience on several important subjects, such as the diet, clothes, and general demeanour of the spirits, "Ben," as the witty goblin frequently called upon was familiarly termed, finally gave a song not unlike "Lanigan's Ball," though the words were not sufficiently recognisable. When the doors of the cabinet were thrown open the medium was discovered reclining upon a chair, apparently in a trance, the adhesive plaster still covering her mouth. A member of the committee having pronounced everything "square," the cabinet was again closed, and the interlocutor outside on the platform having desired "Ben" to ring a bell, a slight tinkling was heard, the cabinet at the same time giving a lurch as if struck by a blow of a bolster. The spirits were again summoned and answered several questions, though many growled at the replies. Subsequently, at the request of a pleasant-looking young man, one of the spirits gave a song entitled "Gypsy's Davy," which, to say the least, was a good rollicking air, and capitally rendered. Two voices sang alternately, and the effect was highly relished. In response to the request of the manager, who stated that the medium must now be almost exhausted, the *séance* was brought to a close, and on the cabinet again being opened Miss Tackaberry was seen still seated in the chair. Restoratives having been applied she awoke as if from a good sound doze, and seemed surprised that her mouth should still be covered with the plaster.

It was patent to all that if Miss Tackaberry were able to open her mouth while in the cabinet she is unquestionably possessed of good ventriloquil powers, which might elsewhere be brought into good requisition.

Irving Hall again held high carnival on a subsequent evening. The earthy earthlyites who despise what is purely material and has a disagreeable substance about it met to bask in the spiritual light radiated from the inspired soul of one Harriott Tackaberry, who possesses the acute faculties which penetrate those mysteries mute to the inquiries of a Newton and a Faraday. By 8 o'clock a very respectable audience gathered about the shrine erected in the centre of the hall. Upon an elevated platform was placed a watchman's crib, looking more like a smokehouse than anything else, and this was called the cabinet. Owing to nervous excitement the medium did not make her appearance till half-past eight o'clock, when she was introduced by Mr. A. A. Faber, of 61 Broadway, merchant, who conducted the *séance* in a very creditable manner. Attired in black alpaca, with a lace collar and modest toilet, the medium entered Pandora's box, with her mouth sealed by a large piece of sticking plaster, which effectually prevented her from uttering any articulate sound. The entertainment proceeded. Calls were made for questions to be propounded, as the medium had gone into what was termed a deep trance. The spirit "Ben," the husband of the medium and a drowned sailor, monopolised the evening. The first question put to the atmospheric visitor was:—

"Will everybody be saved from final damnation?"

Mariner: Yes; no one won't be lost finally. (And giving this reply in deep, gutteral tones, he announced that there was more hell on earth than in the Spirit Land.)

Auditor: How do you account for the milk in the cocoanut? (Laughter.)

Mariner (greatly puzzled): Don't account for it at all!

Another: What is the matter with a sick gentleman in the audience?

Mariner: He is love sick. (Roars of laughter.)

Auditor: Have the spirits a government?

Mariner: None.

Auditor: Any sensations of heat or cold?

Mariner: None. The spirit life is more of a dream than like anything else.

Gentleman: How do infidels fare in the other world?

Mariner: They live in doubt.

Gentleman: What is the clothing of spirits?

Mariner: They are clothed in atmospheric drapery.

Excited Politician: Has there been a jubilee in hell over the democratic victory in this State? (Sensation and consternation among the ghouls.)

Mariner: That man has a hell within him. (Expression of mingled admiration.)

Querist: How is Brigham Young and his wives?

Mariner: All right. If Brigham wants sixty wives, it's nobody's business, as long as he supports them.

In reply to many other queries the ghost of the departed sailor said that spirits lived on spiritual aroma, that they never died and that they dwelt among their friends and in spheres adapted to their dispositions. The ghost sang several airs, nautical and sentimental, in bass and soprano, threw guitars and bells out of the window of the cabinet and did other things which produced consternation among the audience. The only peculiarity of the revelations was that grammar is disregarded in these easily accessible regions. After the talking and other noises had ceased the cabinet was taken to pieces and the medium, just as she was tied by the committee, with her lips sealed, was with some difficulty aroused from her stupor and led down among her admirers. The audience departed delighted with the flattering prospect of the future state.—*New York Herald.*

The child who cried for an hour one day last week did'nt get it.

Antiquity of Bicycles.—There really is nothing new under the sun. The paddle-wheel for boats is seen on the Assyrian slabs, and in more than one old European fresco. The bicycle seems to have been known in China more than two centuries ago, and the velocipede was probably seen even before that in Europe. A contemporary states that among the ancient painted glass in and about the once noble church of Stoke Pogie may be seen the representation of a young fellow who is astride the mute but active horse. He is working his way along with the air of a rider who has introduced a novelty, and is being looked at by admiring spectators. It is one of the most curious illustrations of ancient times in the painted glass windows of this interesting church.

EXPORT OF COAL FROM THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Acting Collector of Customs at Newcastle, Mr. P. P. Nibill, has, among other returns, prepared the following of the export of coal from Newcastle from the year 1854 to 1869 inclusive:—

Coal export from the Port of Newcastle, from 1854 to 1869, inclusive.

Year.	Coastwise.	Intercolonial and Foreign.	Total.	Increase over previous years.	Decrease over previous years.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
1854	49,880	44,751	94,631	...	...
1855	65,870	47,101	112,971	18,340	...
1856	61,364	70,786	132,150	19,179	...
1857	60,998	84,553	145,551	13,401	...
1858	70,385	60,553	130,938	...	5,613
1859	91,201	150,125	241,326	101,388	...
1860	104,383	179,453	283,836	42,510	...
1861	85,060	170,880	255,940	...	27,896
1862	127,6 3	229,810	357,423	101,483	...
1863	140,287	229,856	370,243	12,280	...
1864	180,710	279,150	459 860	89,617	...
1865	159,640	302,362	462,002	2,142	...
1866	233,819	411,746	615,615	153,613	...
1867	194,011	308,022	502,033	...	53,582
1868	207,051	480,069	687,120	95,187	...
1869	201,622	503,866	705,488	18,368	...

A statement showing the exportation of coal from the port of Newcastle to foreign and intercolonial ports during the year 1869.

To where exported	Tons.	Value.
Victoria	174,591	£78,593
New Zealand	85,903	38,560
Queensland	3,665	1,300
South Australia	56,532	[illegible]
Mauritius	3,091	1,431
Galle	2,006	1,003
India	14 641	6,750
Tasmania	11,020	5,035
San Francisco	64,615	31,125
Singapore	4,599	2,250
Petropaulovski	6 241	2,812
Manila	2,048	973
Mexico	409	160
Tahiti	250	125
Callao	1,830	770
Valparaiso	306	150
Macassar	678	397
China	57,052	26,953
Philippine Islands	540	270
New Caledonia...	1,875	696
Batavia	8,407	4,178
Japan	3,116	1,272
Java	509	203
Fiji	200	116

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.]

Melbourne, February 2.

Fat Cattle.—1735 head of cattle were entered for the week's supply, 1058 of which passed the hammer. About one-third of those disposed of could only be classed as stores, and were sold as such. They were chiefly from the far north, and had a wasted leg-weary appearance; and as the butchers were fully stocked with second-rate cattle, prices ruled considerably lower for medium and inferior, but had there been any really prime quality in the market, they would have realised only 20s per 100 lbs. We quote best bullocks at from £7 to £7 10s; second, £6 to £6 10s; interior, £3 40s upwards. Best cows, £5 to £5 10s; second, £4 to £4 10s.

Fat Calves.—31 were yarded of medium quality, best sold at from 40s to 50s; second rate, 25s to 35s; inferior, 15s upwards.

Fat Sheep.—35,000 were entered for the week's supply, 25,000 of which passed through the yards this day, the balance being disposed of outside. The quality of most of those shown ranged from middling to inferior, with very few really prime lots amongst them. All of the latter description that were offered, as well as any good useful butcher's mutton, sold readily at an advance of 1s per head upon last week's currencies, whilst the demand for second-rate or inferior qualities ruled very inactive, but there was no actual fall in prices, as there was a good attendance of meat preservers, melters, &c. We quote 52-lb. wethers at 8s; 48-lb. ditto, 7s; 44-lb. ewes at 6s; 40-lb. ditto at 5s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—A moderate supply of about 2100 came forward, but the consumption having evidently slackened, prices for inferior descriptions receded from 6d to 1s per head. We quote: Best, at from 6s 6d to 8s 6d; others, from 3s upwards.

Store Cattle.—The demand is inactive. This is to be accounted for by the large lots of Northern cattle coming forward, which in many cases only bring a shade over store prices, thus enabling buyers to supply themselves more favourably than outside. We do not look for any improvement in prices now ruling for the next two or three months. We quote: Good bullocks, 3 to 6 years, 80s to 85s; ditto cows, 55s to 60s; mixed sexes, from 55s to 60s.

Store Sheep.—The above remarks are applicable to this description of stock also, the demand outside being dull, and the yards continue to be glutted with half-fat sheep, from which buyers supply themselves at prices considerably under what could be got for good stores north of the Murray. We quote six and eight tooth wethers from 4s 6d to 5s 6d; other descriptions at nominal prices.

THE NEW YORK NEWSBOYS.

BY AN AMERICAN.

(*From the Leisure Hour.*)

Enter the great commercial metropolis of America from whichever direction you will—whether inward bound from the ocean, or arriving by railway, or by the many ferries which ply between the mainland and the thickly-built island upon which New York stands—and as your first experience you are assailed by innumerable hackmen, and *newsboys*. The latter crowd every wharf and pier, every railway-station and omnibus-stand, every down-town street corner and public square of the city, each morning and evening. Even the native American, unless he be habituated to New York cries and ways, finds himself unable to understand what they are shouting; and it is only by observing the bundles of papers, damp from the press, which they carry with difficulty in their ragged arms, that you are made aware of their vocation. A shrieking, pushing, struggling, hard-bargain-driving set they are; so fierce is the competition, that the poor little fellows have a hard and bitter contest over every traveller.

The newsboy is a feature of New York life. It is almost impossible to calculate the number of boys who rise before daybreak, and gather in crowds around the great printing houses that cluster about the City Hall, at the lower end of Broadway. They wait, often for hours, before their turn comes and they get their bundle, and then separate, scattering here and there, until some have occupied every nook and corner where there is the remotest prospect of a profitable sale being effected. It is certain that they number many thousand; and it is hard to see where they all come from. The principal New York papers—the *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, and *World* which have an enormous circulation in the metropolis—derive their largest income, excepting that arising from advertisements, from the sales to the street newsboys. Some people order their papers to be left at their doors by the regular carriers of the newspaper office; this the establishment undertakes to do free of charge, on receipt of a subscription. But by far the larger portion of New Yorkers, and of people sojourning there temporarily, buy their papers in the street; some, because they prefer reading their papers in the counting-houses or offices—others, because they like to change the paper frequently, one day preferring the *Herald*, another day the *Times*, and so on. Hence the ragged little fellows who sell them at the corners of the streets, and in all central places, have, for the main part, the feeding of this great city with news; and as New York has fully its share of poor, and especially is crowded by multitudes of the children of Irish and German emigrants, one is able to comprehend how sharp a competition exists in this vocation.

It is astonishing, too, to see how early in life these little fellows begin "business." I have seen boys who, in the nursery of a well-to-do gentleman, would be called "the baby"—so wee and little footed and squeaky voiced, that it made one sad to see them out on the street without shoes or cap, struggling with difficulty under their load of literary merchandise, and often pushed aside by larger boys, who receive the penny which they, had they not been mere children, might have secured. From the sturdy little infant of four or five upward to thin grey hair, bent shoulders, and wrinkled cheeks—through all the "seven ages of man," runs the scale of the New York newsboys' ages, for they are all "newsboys," be they five years old or seventy-five. Some go on through a long life selling *Heralds*, *Tribunes*, and *Worlds*: and others, American-like, rise above the newsboy sphere, pushing upward here and there, and at last get so far above their early vocation that they are almost out of sight of it.

Who are these newsboys? Where do they all come from? It is not hard to tell who they are after you have heard their shouts and seen their movements. The strong brogue which is betrayed in their hoarse, "Ere's yer *New Yark Harruld!*" "Playse to buy me payper, sir!" gives one at once the key to their nationality. They are unmistakable children, the great majority of them, of the Emerald Isle. They are the children of the low Irish, who crowd in the alleys, suburbs, and lanes of all the Atlantic cities, especially in and about New York. It is a well-known fact that the Irish emigrant, as a rule, stays in the first place where he lands. He is not of that resolute and pushing character which stimulates other men to push forward into the interior, build up houses in the luxuriant lands of the West and seek fortunes in the valleys and forests but just deserted by the aboriginal Indian. Where the emigrant steamer lands him, there he sticks, if he can but live from hand to mouth, from one day to the next. The emigrant ships landing, for the most part, at New York, you find in that city immense numbers of these emigrant Irish, huddled together in indescribable squalor and discomfort, scraping together just enough to live upon, and forming, here and there, vast colonies of their own. There are certain districts of New York where the Irish are so preponderating that they control the politics of their locality and are even strong enough to elect representatives to the National Congress. Most famous of all these Irish colonies is a certain locality called the "Five Points." The Five Points are not unlike the worst parts of London, squalid, overcrowded, the resort of the lowest specimens of humanity, the chosen home of crime and filth. It is from such localities that the Irish newsboys emerge to ply their trade, and that little infants of four or five are forced out to pick up what they can for the family subsistence or the family grog. And it is these Irish newsboys, the children of emigrants, inheriting, apparently, the paternal inability to progress, who remain newsboys to the end of their days. But they do not, by any means, monopolise the trade, although they are in the large majority.

Here and there you will find newsboys of native American parentage; and it is these, usually, who in time get beyond their starting-point in life, and become not seldom useful, and even important, members of society. The American character, whatever its faults, has at least this very striking characteristic of pushing forward and pushing upward. Wherever you find an American youth, especially if he be of a family not over rich or indulgent, you will find him thinking about and exerting himself in "getting ahead." Few are content to believe that they are always to remain in the position in which they find themselves. There is always a higher point in their particular vocation to which they are looking, and for which they are aiming. This is as true of the native newsboy as of any others. Let me give you a brief true story in illustration.

About twenty years ago there lived, in an obscure part of New England, a sturdy old farmer and his family. Out of the barren New England soil with its bleak fields and frequent foundations of granite, he found it difficult to support his large number of children; for there were eight sons and two daughters. The sons helped him in the fields, the daughters in the dairy. Among the sons was one whose restless spirit was impatient of farm life, and who, from his not by any means agricultural tastes, was of little use to his father. He longed for a more active and less monotonous existence. He had received such an education as the country schools afforded him, having attended in winter, when there was nothing to do on the paternal farm. The father after many refusals, at last yielded to the boy's desire to go out into the world and "seek his fortune." So behold this farmer's boy, with a little bundle over his shoulder, setting out on foot for that great and far-distant metropolis, of whose extent and opportunities the fame had dimly come to his rustic home. Trudging on foot, day after day, sleeping sometimes in a hospitable farmer's house, more often in barns, or under spacious forest oaks, riding now and then in the cart of a passer-by, and doing here and there some little job by which to "put more money in his purse," he at last came in sight of the high spires and chimneys, the innumerable gigantic clusters of houses, which told him he had reached his destination. When he reached the city he had but a few scant dollars left; but he had a capital far more valuable, a spirit undismayed by obstacles. He wandered through the streets, and at last came upon a humble quarter, befitting his own estate, and for a trifle secured lodgings for the night. He arose in the morning refreshed, and looked about him. The great metropolis, not a London, indeed, but to Americans vast, lay stretched before him. How to begin to work out of it first a pittance, finally a fortune?

It happened that his lodgings overlooked one of the great printing establishments. Like a true farmer's boy, he had risen with the dawn. As he sat in his coarse attic window, chin on palm, thinking, "Well, here I am, what shall I do?" and so on, he heard the babbling and shouting of many boy-tongues. He looked out; there, before the printing-house, was a large crowd from the army of *ragged-dom*, waiting for their morning supply of "news from all parts of the world." There was, in that instant, a hint of what his first step should be. He hastily went down, forgetful of the homely breakfast which was getting ready for him, mingled in the crowd of boys; made his way to the counter from which was dispensed the stock-in-trade of the ragged community; watched how the other boys bought, and so bought himself; and then following close behind a group of other boys, issued with his damp bundle into the street. He dogged those other boys well, and took up his station behind them, near one of the railway-stations, where there was an early train expected. When the passengers came tumbling out, he listened to hear what the other boys cried, and saw how they did. "Here's yer *New York Tribune*! Steamer from Europe! Accident on Lake Erie! John Briggs elected to Congress!" shouted the other boys; and so shouted he. Well, when he returned to his lodgings that morning, he had got back not only the capital he had invested, but enough profit to pay for his breakfast and dinner besides, and there yet remained one newspaper over, which he read with great gusto, advertisements and all, when he returned from exploring the city in the evening.

This was his "start;" and he followed it up for nearly a year, quite supporting himself with his profits, and having a paper now and then left over, which he read himself. By-and-bye he saw an advertisement for a clerk; applied for it, and did not get it; saw another advertisement, applied, and *did* get it. So he worked along, year after year, always on the watch for something better, and gradually getting it. Ten years after his famous tramp from the home farm to the metropolis found him the editor of a small weekly paper in the West; a little later on he was making speeches in the State Legislature, and going about "stumping" for Abraham Lincoln as his candidate for President. In this good year 1869 we find him seated in the National House of Representatives, a lawgiver of the republic, still young, and probably destined to rise into yet higher fame and authority.

This is the story of one, but slightly changed, it will fit many a former New York newsboy. Enterprising youth, disliking the dull country life of their fathers, not seldom to wander to the alluring centre of traffic and active life; gradually but surely carve their fortunes out of the innumerable and apparently insurmountable obstacles which there beset them; and emerge in the distant districts of the far West as substantial citizens, or even as famous lawyers, editors, and legislators. Schuyler Colfax, the present Vice-President of the United States, was, indeed, never a newsboy, but in another vocation he rose much in the same way as that described.

That the newsboy's daily life is by no means an easy one, will be seen by following him from the time he rises till he retires; yet, with many of them, it has its compensations, often not of a very improving sort. He must get up by daybreak, or even before, otherwise he will arrive at the newspaper office to find all the copies gone, and his competitors in the field before him. His name is put down, it is true, for a certain number of copies, but if he is not there in proper time to get them, his share is sold out to some of the straggling boys who have not engaged any, but who are on the watch for them as "occasionals." There are, indeed, two classes of newsboys: those who are employed regularly in the trade, have a certain number of copies engaged at the office each morning, and have a certain regular stand or round to go upon, in order to sell them; and the straggling, or occasional newsboys, new recruits to the trade, who have happened to pick up, in one way or another, a trifling sum, and take it into their heads that they will turn an honest penny; and others who, for one reason or another, are not regular, but only vend papers now and then.

It is a general rule with the newspaper offices to oblige the boys to pay cash for their copies, deducting a certain sum from the retail price of each copy when a certain number are taken; but the clerks soon learn that there is, here and there, a boy who may be trusted, and these are allowed to settle once a week, or once a month, instead of at the time of taking the papers. The large New York papers are sold at retail for about twopence, and the newsboy derives a profit of about a halfpenny on each copy sold. The boys will take between twenty and forty copies apiece of the morning edition, according to the extent of their trade and the number of their "regular customers," for many of the boys are fortunate enough to get regular engagements to leave copies of the papers in shops, or hotels, or public-houses, and sometimes at private residences. Thus they will make, perhaps, two shillings, the most energetic of them, by their morning sales. When, later in the day, the paper is no longer fresh, they lower the price to that which they have paid for it—say three halfpence—and thus sell off the papers remaining on their hands. They can always do this without much difficulty, because there are very many people in New York, of the lower middle class—small shopkeepers, clerks, barbers, &c.—who wait till the middle of the day before buying their papers, for the very reason that they can then get them a *halfpenny* cheaper. To many of the "old-established" boys the trade is a regular and certain one; for, besides leaving copies each morning at a shop or house here and there, a boy who has stood for some months at the same corner begins to be known by the passers-by, who get into the habit of always taking their papers of him. We all feel how natural this is. We like to go to those, for even the veriest trifles to whom we have been before; and if you or I pass the same newsboy or news-shop every morning, we are pretty sure always to patronise our accustomed dealer.

The distances to which some of these newsboys go, in the course of the morning, to sell out their stock, are by no means trifling. They know minutely the hours of the arrival of every train, omnibus coach, and steamboat. In the early morning you will find Dick, for instance, at the railway-station of the Philadelphia line; half an hour afterward he will be lustily calling out the remainder of his stock at the New Haven station, two miles away; then he will trudge away to the Hoboken Ferry, or the Albany station, and so keep going until he finds his hands empty. Meantime a hard crust of bread and a little beer have sufficed for his breakfast; eaten at snatched intervals, when he is hanging on the end of a "horsey car," or is running from one ferry to another. But by no means all of the newsboys confine their operations to the city limits. By some arrangement with the railway and ferry companies—what it can be, and they yet have a profit, it is hard to conjecture—they are able to take a very early train or ferry out of the city, in the various directions; they sell what they can on these; then they get down at some station, ten or fifteen miles from town, and wait for the first up-train. This seldom fails to bring them a harvest. Gentlemen residing in the suburbs are going up to their daily business they are constantly getting in—and the first thing needful to the American business man, after his ablutions and rolls and coffee, is the morning paper. This the suburban resident almost invariably procures on the train, "horse-car," omnibus, or ferry, whichever it may be, which carries him cityward. The American railway-carriages, being long and each holding forty or sixty passengers, with an aisle through the middle, afford the newsboy the opportunity to pass through while the train is in motion, and to vend their stock to the people in the seats on either side, as they journey. Other newsboys, instead of returning on the first train up, go through the suburban town at which they have stopped, sell what they can, and take the second train up, for the disposal of the rest.

The boys are seldom able to "work off" their stock much before noon; and then it has been a good six or seven hours' work, for which their utmost profit will have been three shillings. They now have a respite for two or three hours, which they employ in almost as many ways as there are boys. Some will seduously work to get rid of their morning profits during this recess; for the newsboys, many of them, learn to drink and smoke at a shockingly early period, and will be found loitering about the bar-rooms and cigar-shops during the interval. Others, more worthy, return home to their dinners, giving up their earnings with true bravery for the family needs: these latter seldom fail to be found out for what they are worth, and to rise.

At three or four, the army of newsboys is ready for the second part of its day's work, the sale of the evening papers. Again you will find them crowding about the newspaper offices, hastening off to their respective "beats," and filling the air with their loud emulative cries. The sale of evening papers, in ordinary times, however, is not nearly so large as that of the morning editions, and by seven or half-past seven the boys' day's work is done. There is one season, however, when their afternoon's work is much the hardest and most profitable; and that is, during the week or two just preceding and just succeeding an exciting election. On these occasions, edition after edition, at the rate sometimes of one an hour, pours from the presses with the "latest telegrams," and the boys share in the work, and in the harvest as well. The same was the case throughout the late civil war. Each of the papers issued four or five "extras" in the course of the afternoon, giving the latest despatches from the seat of war; and when a great battle was going forward, the street was flooded with newsboys, who plied a most active trade among the excited crowds who gathered everywhere to get the news. The sums of money made by the papers during the war were incalculable. More than one proprietor must have been enriched by the harvest which then took place; while small fortunes, to them, must have been accumulated by enterprising newsboys.

The trade of the day over, the newsboys separate to their scant homes, or to their nightly resorts of amusement. The lower class of theatres and beer saloons are great favourites with these youths, many of whom have managed to lay by enough to gratify themselves in this direction from their day's earnings. The galleries of the sensation theatres are usually crowded by enthusiastic newsboys. Philanthropy is, however, doing much for them in New York, as it is for similar classes in London. The schools are free, and missionaries are employed for the especial purpose of persuading newsboys into them, and into the Sunday-schools. Christmas never passes but that some arrangement is made to give the newsboys a good hearty Christmas treat; and the well-disposed ones may now avail themselves of intellectual and moral advantages which once were unhappily wanting. Practical philanthropy is one of the characteristics of this age, alike in England and in America; all classes are feeling it, and are becoming better by it; it is descending to the loathsome places of the cities—the crowded haunts of beggary, wickedness, and filth—and introducing Christian influences wherever they are most needed. Certainly no class is more deserving of the study and aid of philanthropic public spirit than these poor newsboys, whose life is a hard one at best, whose parental examples are often the worst, whose pleasures are few, and whose temptations are very great—many hundreds of whom are mere infants who should be at home receiving tender care and loving lessons, instead of engaging in this universal and terrible conflict for existence. All honour is due to those men who have turned towards them, and who have brought multitudes of them to listen to the teachings of the Sunday-school, and to throw off their old evils habits.

AMERICA AND THE COLONIES.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

The United States, to whom a few of the more impatient of the New Zealand colonists in a burst of not unnatural indignation threaten to appeal for succour, have, in the central wilderness over which the Pacific Railroad now passes, a New Zealand of their own, presenting a "difficulty," in both the English and American senses of the word, not much less serious than that which has been brought to a crisis by Lord Granville's despatch, and very closely analogous thereto. The Western plains have their fringe of industrious and adventurous colonists, desiring only to be permitted to cultivate their farms in peace, their mining settlements too rich to be abandoned for any ordinary peril, and their towns, strong enough to defy attack while their male population is at home, but liable to fearful peril if these were to march out to wage offensive war with the enemy. They have their savage foe, unrestrained by the rules of civilised warfare, and taking cruel and treacherous advantage of the restraints which those rules impose on their antagonists; skilled in a mode of hostility particularly disastrous to the white settler, and particularly difficult to cope with; ruthless beyond the ruthlessness of the Maori, yet relying on the forbearance of the white man to spare their defenceless villages, and refrain from retaliating on women and children what women and children have suffered. As in New Zealand the attack and storm of a Maori pa or the defeat of the "rebels" in the field seems to leave their power and their sense of substantial success unimpaired, and only to waste valuable lives on a profitless victory, so no regular operations against the Indians seem to repress their outbreaks or restrain their audacity. To wait for their attacks, to repulse and pursue them, is simply useless; they escape with little loss, and are ready for another attack to-morrow. Nearly the whole regular army of the Union is now employed against them, and yet the Western settlers complain that their homes are exposed to be harried and burnt, their property to be destroyed, and their families to be massacred, with no chance of defence and very little of retribution. Like the New Zealanders awhile ago, disgusted with the ill-success of the regulars, they ask to be left to deal with their enemy in their own way; unlike the colonists, they have in many instances taken their defence into their own hands with complete success, and achieved results that have thoroughly cowed their savage enemies. But in America, as in New Zealand, and we fear everywhere else, a war between settlers and natives is a war to the knife; and to leave the former to their own resources means, after a series of isolated atrocities suffered, and acts of vengeance equally atrocious inflicted by them, the utter extermination of the coloured races. Only the Central Government, living at a distance from the seat of war, knowing its horrors by report alone, and unmoved by its terrors, can be calm enough to think of mercy in fighting with savages; only an overwhelming power can afford to spare. The settlers are neither cool enough nor strong enough to leave their work half done, or to feel themselves safe while their enemies have yet the power to injure them.

A Yankee Notion.—There is no foundation for the statement that an English gentleman visiting at Niagara cast his eye over the Fall and has been suffering from cataract ever since. The rumour arose from the fact that when the gigantic mass of descending fluid fell upon his gaze it rather made his eye water.

Handle.—The street-organs are much given to classical music; not so much of Mendelssohn or Beethoven perhaps, as of *Handle*.

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—February 7.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton.
Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—February 8.

Parisian, City of Sydney, for London; Adventurer, for a whaling voyage; City of Melbourne, barque, for Wide Bay; Corsair, for Bulli; Albion, for Mauritius; Camilla, Kalahome, for Newcastle; Marquis of Argyle, for Hongkong; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town; Circe, for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—February 7.

Circe, schooner, 144 tons, Captain Seapichorn, for Rockhampton. Passenger—Mrs. Seapichorn.

Obey, barque, 271 tons, Captain Le Gros, for Shanghai.

Egmont (s.), 300 tons, Captain Wall, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Master J. H. Lynch, Messrs. Travers, Kirwan, Biddulph, Govett, T. E. Mitchell, and 8 in the steerage.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Falkiner, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. G. Thorne, Mrs. G. Harris, Miss Drinan, Messrs. M'Donald, Falkiner, Benjamin, J. Drinan, J. C. Waraker, J. H. Howell, P. B. Black, A. Lewis, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 7.

Saxonia (s.), Heather Bell, from Newcastle, with 590 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 19 bales wool, 197 bales hay, 34 bales bark, 6 bales sheepskins, 15 casks tallow, 15 bags potatoes, 2 casks wine, 8 cases fruit, 1 coop poultry, 10 bags onions, 2 cases eggs, 21 bags bones, 1 horse, 1 buggy, 8 baskets prawns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—February 7.

Spray, Stormbird, Saxonia (s.), Heather Bell, for Newcastle; Australia, for Clyde River; Gimbola, for Shoalhaven.

EXPORTS.—February 7.

Auckland (s.), for Melbourne: 2 packages, F. H. Trouton; 46 cases fruit, J. Brown; 35 cases fruit, J. James; 31 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 7 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 106 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney; 44 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 8 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 87 cases fruit, 30 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 40 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 23 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney; 112 bags barley, C. and R. R. Co.; 12 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 22 bags oysters, P. James; 31 kegs butter, H. Prescott and Son; 19 kegs butter, 1 case cheese, C. B. Bond; 2 packages, Newman; 178 hides, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

Hero (s.), for Auckland: 100 gunnies sugar, 5 kegs treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 package, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 10 cases sardines, 2 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 30,000 sovereigns, 2 packages, Oriental Bank; 1 case, W. Saber; 89 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 326 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 8 sacks maize, G. Nicoll; 147 cases fruit, J. Brown; 24 cases fruit, J. C. Glue; 1 package, Commissariat Department; 2 cases, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 4 packages, J. Perry; 20 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 1 package, Hobden; 1 horse, 1 cart, Tiernan; 1 package, E. Chapman and Co.

Circe, for Rockhampton: 2 packages wine, 50 cases brandy, 50 cases old tom, 30 packages tea, 14 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 50 cases geneva, Parbury, Brothers; 96 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 2 cases gunpowder, 8 cases nails, 38 bars 20 bundles iron, 16 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 70 packages tea, 50 boxes candles, 47 bags sugar, 45 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 35 packages tea, 13 packages, Frazer and Co.; 30 cases beer, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 100 casks beer, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 100 casks beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 130 tons coal, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 32 bags maize, 2 tanks bran, 29 bags potatoes, 2 bales hay, C. B. Bond; 26 bags bran, 2 tanks, A. Lamb.

Obey, for Shanghai: 400 tons coal, Bulli Coal Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hobart Town.—By the City of Hobart (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Shanghai.—By the Obey, this day, at noon.

For Valparaiso.—By the Castlehead, this day, at [illegible]

For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), [illegible] day, at 3.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, February 7: Garibaldi, ship, 826 tons, Captain Blomberg, for Bassein, Bay of Bengal; John Williams, barque, 186 tons, Captain Fowler, for S. S. Islands; Phillis, brig, 250 tons, Captain Lusk, for Adelaide, via Newcastle; Avoca, R.M.S., 1607 tons, Captain Farquhar, for Galle, via Melbourne; Glendower, ship, 1193 tons, Captain Brinsden, for London; Nineveh, ship, 1174 tons, Captain Barnet, for London.

The steamers Egmont, for Rockhampton, and Lady Young, for Brisbane, cleared the Heads yesterday afternoon.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 5.—Midas, barque, 562, Black, from Wellington.
February 5.—Gazelle, brig, 260, Williams, from Wellington.
February 6.—A. H. Badger, barque, 337, Ethan, from Lyttelton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 5.—Saxonia (s.), Hercules, Duke of Edinburgh, Brilliant, Hirondelle, Scotia, from Sydney.
February 6.—Lady Emma, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—February 7.

2 cases books, School of Arts
2 packages drapery, Thompson and Giles
3 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
7250 chairs, 625 rails, 61 boxes fish-plates, 354 tyres, Railway Commissioner
39 hogsheads rum, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
4 cases biscuit, 10 bags oatmeal, W. Ariell
1 trunk boots, J. Jones
5 packages drapery, Whiting and Co.
217 packages tea, Parbury, Brothers
60 tons pig-iron, Waterview Dock Co.
141 packages iron, S. Forster
2 cases brooms, 102 packages merchandise, G. Wall
7 packages drapery, J. Davies
13 packages clothing, 19 packages drapery, 13 bales blankets, Dalton, Brothers
20 hogsheads rum, 12 hogsheads spirits, C. Gedye
10 cases chicory, 3 pockets hops, 210 bags salt, 20 drums soft soap, Harrison and Attwood
200 bags salt, Captain Fernie
47 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
1 case hats, G. Hurley and Co.
10 bales woolpacks, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
1 case tin, 1 case bullets, 300 bundles hooping iron, Lassetter and Co.
30 boxes tea, A. Fairfax and Co.
15,000 bricks, Captain Varden
41 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.
3 cases hats and caps, C. Priddy
12 casks lamp black, 8 kegs paint, T. Edens
20 packages furniture, R. Towns and Co.
50 cases turpentine, 2 cases perambulators, Hoffnung and Co.
6 packages tobacco, 4 cases biscuits, J. Jacobs and Co.
15 cases soap, 17 packages dried fruits, Peate and Harcourt
6 cases drapery, Biffin and Clarke
15 rolls lead, M'Ilwraith and Co.
4 packages lead pipe, 2 tierces gas pipe, C. Bown
1 case cigars, A. W. Sutton
7 packages machinery, T. Barnes
230 jars beer, A. Chisholm
3 bundles willows, G. Griffiths
82 packages oilstores, T. J. Stutchbury
4 cases stationery, Union Bank
8 cases drapery, T. Woodward
12 packages drapery, Randwick Asylum
8 cases slops, Webb and Co.
[illegible] packages confectionery, 25 boxes glass, Biddell, Brothers
2 packages [illegible]
6 cases sewing-machines, 2 boxes type, Gordon and Gotch
17 packages saddlery, Blackburn and Co.
1 case millinery, Miss Thynne
5 packages hardware, Faux and Beard
100 boxes tinplates, J. M. Wright
11 packages grindery, Hibbert and Wright
25 hogsheads ale, J. Alger
30 packages brandy, 2 quarter-casks whisky, J. T. Solomon.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

NELSON'S BAY.

ARRIVALS.

February 6.—Caledonia, from Sydney.
February 6.—Evelina, from Sydney.
February 6.—Edith, from Sydney.
February 6.—Prince Alfred, from Sydney.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURES.

February 7.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Sydney.
February 7.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Sydney.

A steamer, supposed to be the Helen Macgregor, bound north, passed Port Macquarie, last evening.

WOLLONGONG.

DEPARTURES.

February 7.—Fanny, for Sydney.
February 7.—Little Pet, for Sydney.
February 7.—Isabella, for Sydney.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVAL.

February 5.—You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne, at 5.30 p.m.

DEPARTURES.

February 5.—You Yangs (s.), for Sydney, at 7 p.m.
February 6.—Ellen, for Sydney.
February 6.—Gipsey, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

February 5.—City of Brisbane (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 5.—Rialto and Lady Emma from Newcastle; Western (s.), from Portland; Albert, from Gipps Land Lakes; Penola (s.), from Adelaide.

February 6.—Dandenong (s.), from Sydney; Glenshee, Helena, and Escort, from Newcastle; Leonidas, from Guichen Bay; Jet, from Port M'Donald.

February 7.—Schooner, name unknown.

DEPARTURES.

February 5.—Acacia, Record, and Ben Nevis, for Newcastle; Lucy and Adelaide, for Maryborough; Sarah and Mary, for Hokitika.

February 7.—Dunleip Singh, for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Feb. 7.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Marble Lime, &c.
S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
PEEK AND FRERICHS.—At their Rooms, at 11, White and Red Lead, Paints, Colours, Ale, &c.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Mart, at 11, Shirts, Flannel, Hosiery, Clothing, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 11, Sugars, Teas, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Beer, &c.; at 222, Pitt-street, Bedsteads and Bedding.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Hoop Iron, Piping, Leather Belting, Oil, Flax Engine Packing, Oars, &c.
J. G. COHEN.—At Slattery's Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, at 11, Gilt Frame and Room Mouldings, Furniture, and Sundries.
MORT AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11, Mount Marshall Station, with Sheep and Cattle, Maneroo District.
G. HURLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 12, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Potatoes, &c.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, &c.
DAWSON AND CO.—At their Yards, at 11, Horses, Cart, Harness.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Clothing, Drapery, Watches, &c.
H. S. GIBSON.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.
H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

FEBRUARY 7.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen ..	Calm. Fine			
Clermont ..	E. Fine			
Waverley ..	SE. Fine			
Nebo ..	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood	SSW. Cloudy			
Maryborough	SW. Fine			
Gayndah ..	SSE. Fine			
Brisbane ..	SW. Fine	29·802	80·	
Toowoomba ...	Calm. Fine.			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield ..	E. Cloudy			E. Fine
Grafton ..	SE. Cloudy			SE. Showery
Glen Innes ..	SE. Fine			E. Fine
Pt. Macquarie.				SW. Raining
Inverell ..	E. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Gunnedah ..				ESE. Fine
Armidale ...	E. Drizzling rain	26·664	70·	E. Rain
Narrabri ..				SE. Fine,
Tamworth ...	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Murrurundi ..	SE. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Singleton ...	SE. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Maitland ..	S., strong. Dull			S. Showery
Port Stephens	SSE., very strong			SSE. Showery
Newcastle ...	S. Cloudy	29·916	73·	SSE. Blowing gale
Windsor ...	S. Dull			S. Raining
Sydney ...	S. Cloudy			S. Showery
South Head ...	S. Blowing hard			SE. Showery
Wollongong ...	SE. Cloudy			S., strong. Raining
Kiama ...	S., strong. Fine			S., strong. Raining
Mt. Victoria ...	Calm. Raining			SE. Dull
Bathurst ...	SE. Cloudy	27·740	72·	SE. Cloudy
Mudgee ...	SE. Fine			E. Fine
Cassilis ...	NE. Cloudy			NE. Fine
Merriwa ...				
Wellington ...	Calm. Fine			E. Cloudy
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Orange ...	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Forbes ...	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Young ...	SW. Fine			NW. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana ..	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ..	S. Fine	29·742	78·	Calm. Fine
Hay ...	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein ..	ENE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Balranald ..	NE. Fine			SSW. Fine
Euston ..	SE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wentworth ..	S., fresh. Fine			Calm. Fine
Goulburn ..	S., fresh. Fine			S. Fine
Braidwood ..	SE. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Araluen ..	SE. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Moruya ..	S., strong. Cloudy			S., strong. Cloudy
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull
Bombala ..	Calm. Dull			SE. Dull
Cooma ..	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Eden ..	SW., strong	30·06	67·	S., strong. Dull
Yass ..	SW. Dull			S. Fine
Gundagai ..	S. Fine			S. Fine
Tumut ..	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Kiandra ..	SSE. Fine	25·521	54·	SSE. Fine
Albury ..	SE., light. Fine.			Calm. Cloudy.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne ..	ESE. Fine	30·157	65·2	
Queenscliff ..	E. Fine	30·15	61·	
Cape Schanck..	E. Overcast	30·00	65·	
Cape Otway ...	S. Fine	29·941	62·	
Portland ...	SE. Fine.	30·250	65·	
S. AUSTRALIA				
Guichen Bay .	E by S. Fine	30·142	64 3	
Adelaide ..	WSW. Fine	29·922	70 2	
M'Donnell Bay	SE. Fine.			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 40s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38'' East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100, Cloudy sky, 0 to 10, Ozone, 0 to 10, Electricity, 0 to 90.

FEBRUARY 5TH, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·127	72·4	64	E.S.E.	0·8	13	10	0 00	4·5
P.M. 3	·062	77·5	49	S.E.	0·7	12	3		
" 9	·064	70·9	71	E.	0·2	7	0		2·5
Mean ...	30·085	73·6	61·3		0·6	11	4·3		3 5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·164.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 79 6 | Minimum .... 65·3 } Sun—maximum .... 123 5 | Grass—minimum .... 62·8

Temperature of sea water, 8 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 72 7.

Total rainfall from January 1st to February 7th=2 97 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years=49·61 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

FEBRUARY 7TH 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	165	29·991	69·8	69	S.S.W.	2·0	10	79·7	63 2	0·00
NEWCASTLE.	109	29 840	72 7	65	S.S.E.	9 0	5	77·9	68·3	0·05
EDEN	107									
KIANDRA ...	4640	25·472	54·5	79	S.S.E.	4·0	2	81·5	44 8	0 00
DENILIQUIN	410	29 632	65·0	45	S.	4·0	0	103 1	56·7	0 00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY 8TH, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	5.28	7.0	New Moon	1st
MOON	12.14 p.m.	11.10 p.m.	First quarter	9th
MERCURY ..	4.51 a.m.	6 9 p.m.	Full Moon	16th
VENUS	7.30 a.m.	7 34 p.m.	Last quarter	23rd
MARS	6 6 a.m.	7.20 p.m.		
JUPITER	12 11 p.m.	10.49 a.m.	Moon's age, 7 4 days.	
SATURN	1.29 a.m.	3.33 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 12h. 34m.; p.m. 12h 55 m.
GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

THE intelligence from Ireland would be indeed saddening, if it were novel, but it is not only of the same nature as we have been accustomed to receive as long as recollection carries us back, but it was precisely what we expected. We presume no well informed man supposed that agitation would subside as the result of reform or of concession. It would take many long years to eliminate the spirit of sedition.

The reports of the *Times'* correspondent have indeed shown the existence of evils which legislation cannot touch; but they have shown parts of Ireland where social wretchedness has resulted from causes which it may be possible to remove.

A keen competition for land has been held in check by the fear of vengeance, and a summary power of ejectment has been sometimes cruelly abused. In fact, landed property in Ireland has been often held on the miserable terms that neither landlord nor tenant could escape from the control of a power outside, fatal alike to liberty and to peace.

It is to the disgrace of Government that it has failed to settle the most elementary relations of society, and that in the second half of the nineteenth century such disclosures should have been made and such facts established. It is perfectly clear that much of this state of affairs has resulted from the ancient disorders of Ireland and the Satanic hatred which they have produced; but so long as the land question is not established upon an equitable footing it is in vain to expect ignorant and vindictive people to respect the law. The suppression of crime and rebellion can never be accomplished until all sympathy between the perpetrators of crime and ordinary members of society ceases to exist.

If, however, the mistakes of past ages account for the misfortunes of the present times, the first duty of any Government is to preserve its own existence, and to protect wherever it pretends to rule. The enthusiasm on behalf of men who have been convicted of felony in various forms has been only a pretence. Those who have led these demonstrations are perfectly aware that they are forging new bolts and locks to the cells they profess to open. So conscious of this are some of the prisoners that they are said to have deprecated such movements of their pretended friends.

The demonstrations which have been made in Ireland, and the language current in the Press, have left no alternative to the British Government but to continue a punishment in itself just, and which it would indicate the grossest imbecility to remit. The Press has abandoned all reserve, and *The People of Ireland* calls upon the people to unfurl the flag and "to march to liberty or death." In another article it describes the military force in Ireland, depicts with contempt the qualifications of officers in the British army, and enumerates leaders who might conduct the attack. It then estimates the character of the British soldier,—of course but little to his honour,—and points out the elements of power in the hands of Irishmen who will meet these soldiers with "a hatred grounded upon past and present cruelties and injustices—a hatred which can be wiped out only in blood."

The anniversary of the martyrdom of the murderers of constable BRITT, and masses for their souls, were to be celebrated with great enthusiasm. In fact, the whole action of these leaders of the people is to excite hatred against the Government and their fellow-subjects, and to prepare the way for the fierce onslaught which is said to be impending. It would be unjust to impute these sentiments to Ireland as a country, but there are parts in which they certainly predominate. The election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA for Tipperary will probably exhaust the forbearance of Parliament, as it has certainly aroused the Ministry, in anticipation of its meeting, to more vigorous action. Had this state of things been permitted to continue, Mr. GLADSTONE's Ministry would certainly have been overthrown. The election in Tipperary by a very small number of persons proved either that the constituency was unfitted to vote, or was held back by intimidation. The Rev. Mr. RYAN, in a speech from the hustings, said "The landlords were frightened out of their jackets because the people had given up the old system of taking revenge, and were acting upon a new, patent, and most successful principle, *which he was not binding himself to, because as a Priest* he was a man of peace; but now the tenant would not trust father, brother, or mother, with the secret of what he intended to do, *but went out, took his revolver, and tumbled his landlord.*" This assertion, it is said, was received with loud cries of bravo, and prolonged cheers. It is certainly clear that a country which elects a convicted traitor, and proposes, in terms of approval, assassination, cannot long remain in the peace of the QUEEN.

The opposition to these proceedings offered by Roman Catholic bishops and priests justifies the belief that the firmness on the part of the Government will have the support of the people of Ireland as a nation. It cannot be the interest of the body of the people to uphold such disorders. It cannot be in harmony with any religion to encourage such crimes. But in every country revolutions are made by minorities of the people; they have been often attempted by even a small faction who have *commissioned themselves* to the performance of a work which they only entitle patriotism. The duty of Government is doubtless to support the law, and thus to encourage the efforts of those who look to law for protection and safety.

It seems, from our last intelligence, that this is not unlikely to be effectually done. The dispatch of additional troops, the proclamation of several counties, including Tipperary, the proposal to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, are all measures which point to the gravity of the crisis, and to the termination of that system of forbearance which it was not immaterial to try, but which it would be madness to trust.

There is one unfortunate result of this state of Ireland, that it discourages the efforts of men who have always desired, and who still desire, that it should be governed with equity, and gives increasing power to a class who are opposed to concessions as both weak and vain. The greatest enemies to freedom are, of course, those who show that its resources are useless, who prove that nothing can preserve the peace but force, and that to prevent great crimes it is necessary to entrust the State with dangerous powers. It is possible that Ireland may acquire the independence and self-government which so many declare essential to her tranquillity; but it would be disgraceful to England to surrender the population by any act of abdication to the phrensied hatred of Fenianism, or, on the other hand, to leave the disturbed districts to the vengeance of hereditary enemies. This course would, no doubt, be a wonderful relief to England herself; but is one that could only be adopted when other principles than those which seem to prevail shall have penetrated the minds of the populace, and have made it practicable as well as safe. It is not improbable that when that time shall come Ireland will be as little inclined to stand alone as are the colonies to accept the dangerous, perhaps fatal, gift of independence.

THE returns from our gold-fields do not indicate any progressive movement in this department of mining industry. During the last ten years there have been two or three starts which have created hopes that we were about to establish a great mining centre; but these hopes have been disappointed, and the result has been the establishment not of a large, but of a small gold-field. For each of the past four years the value of the gold brought by escort has been below £1,000,000, and though the last year was an improvement upon two of those years, it was a falling-off from its immediate predecessor.

Yet we do not want for gold-fields. There are no fewer than twenty-four of them on the Mint list. From Armidale in the North (not far from the boundary of Queensland), down to Cooma and Kiandra in the South, close to the boundary of Victoria, we have a succession of gold-fields, the fortunes of which have been very various from year to year, but not one of which has established itself on the scale of the great gold-fields of Victoria or New Zealand. Whether it is that there really is not scope for any such concentration as the sister colony has enjoyed, or whether it is that the vast extent of the auriferous area in this colony has favoured dispersion, we cannot say; but certain it is that, though we have many gold-fields, we have not one that can rival either those of Victoria or those of New Zealand.

Our Northern districts are at present the least productive, and the Southern and the Western have, in past years, alternately taken the lead. The most productive gold-field last year was that of Grenfell, which, though below what it attained to in the previous year, surpassed the most productive of the Southern gold-fields, namely, Araluen. This last named place is one of our few gold-fields near to the eastern coast, and has for many years steadily given a good return. Last year it fell below its standard, but the deficiency was partly made up by an improvement in the neighbouring field of Braidwood. Some productive reefs that have lately been discovered in this district may perhaps cause an improvement in a future year. The third gold-field in the South is Adelong, which keeps up its reputation; but beyond these three the South has only quite minor fields to boast of. In the West there is more variety; for though no other field in that district produces half as much as Grenfell, still there are five that show respectable returns—namely, Mudgee, Tambaroora, Sofala, Bathurst, and Orange.

A general election always stirs up debatable subjects, and the fact that in each gold-field the election has been contested, coupled with the fact that several meetings of miners have been held to complain of the existing regulations, has drawn a more than usual amount of attention to our legislation for the gold-fields. This legislation has not hitherto received much attention from the general public. Many suggestions have at different times come from the gold-fields, sometimes from officials, and sometimes from practical miners; and successive Ministers have endeavoured to grapple with the difficulties of the question, though with the result obvious to others, if not to themselves, that they have not fairly mastered it. The experience of other colonies cannot be exactly transferred, and the systems of local self-government and government by officials have both been partially tried without giving satisfaction. At one time the gold-fields have been over-supplied with people to look after them, and at other times there has been a want of superintendence. If we had a thorough system of inland municipalities we might get over a good deal of the difficulty by handing over the gold revenue to provincial authorities, and leaving each district to make its own special regulations. But, under the present system of centralisation, the Government is embarrassed between the effort to be economical and the effort to have authority properly represented. A new law is said to be in preparation, though whether any mere legislation will bring prosperity to the gold-fields may be doubted. But it would probably be very advantageous if a careful inquiry could be carried out by a select committee, and if the experience hitherto gained in the different districts could be collected and compared. There is obviously at present a great diversity of opinion amongst miners themselves, and what will please one party will not satisfy another. There has of late been a considerable outcry against the system of leasing, but though in some instances it may have proved objectionable, it has not been shown what other system would be equally consistent with the investment of capital, or how the gold-fields are to prosper without such investments. On this point inquiry may be very useful.

In the neighbouring colony of Victoria the amount of capital invested on the gold-fields in improvements and machinery is very large, but in the first instance it consisted of the profits made out of the alluvial operations. The large returns that were in fortunate instances obtained from such investment drew public attention and attracted outside capital. We have no means at present of knowing how much capital there is invested in our own gold-fields, our statistics on this point being miserably deficient. It would not be difficult, however, to get the information if the proper steps were taken.

At a time when the Government is making every effort to reduce the official staff, and to enforce economy, there is a natural indisposition to establish a mining department; but a subdivision in the Lands Office might perhaps be marked off for this special purpose, and it might, without much expense, be made somebody's business to collect and classify all the information obtainable about our gold-fields. At present we know little or nothing beyond the number of miners' rights taken out, and the quantity of gold sent down.

In Victoria a mining museum has lately been opened, and a school of mines has also been commenced at Ballarat. These are educational agencies which will to some extent make up for the closing of the geological survey. How far similar institutions are possible here is a question that has as yet scarcely received any consideration. But it is quite clear that an improved and extended knowledge of geology, mineralogy, and of mining processes would save a great waste of money, and prevent many disappointments, and stimulate many legitimate undertakings.

DISTRICT COURT.—Jones v. Emanuel, Robinson v. Blackburn and wife, Gorrick v. West, Gorrick v. Jones, Haywood v. Gibson, Harper v. Hopkins, Vaughan v. Korff, Ford v. Mappin, Osborne v. Gates, Cubitt v. Anderson, Cubitt v. Fitzgerald, M'Mahon v. Breillat, Briears, junior v. Tullis, and another; Grubb v. Borthwick, Elvin v. Watton, Cowper v. Dumoulin, M'Cobb v. Kelly, Mullins v. Gibbs, Austin v. Connor.

COMMONS REGULATION BILL.—The Bill to regulate Commons, introduced by the Secretary for Lands on Friday last, is intended to repeal the 11 Vic. No. 31, which is an Act to enable trustees of commons to have perpetual succession, and to empower them to regulate the use of such lands as may be granted as commons within the colony, and for other purposes relating thereto. It provides that the Government may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette*, grant or dedicate in perpetuity, or for a definite period, to the residents or inhabitants of any district, Crown lands with or without the power of resumption, and in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may be deemed best for the public interest. Crown lands may also be granted for use as temporary commons, and the clause to regulate this arrangement contains the following proviso:—"Provided that every such temporary common, or any portion thereof, shall be liable to be resumed at any time at pleasure by the Government, and shall not be exempt from sale, conditional or otherwise, or from being granted or dedicated for any particular purpose." The trustees are to form a body corporate. There is to be a general meeting of commoners of every common once a year. The trustees are to be elected annually. With the consent of a majority of at least two-thirds of the commoners present at two special meetings they may sell by public auction or private contract at not less than £2 per acre any portion of their common in lots of not less than forty acres. There is a proviso, however, that no such sale shall be lawful if disallowed by the Government by notification in the *Gazette* before the sale shall have taken effect. By another clause the trustees of any common may, with the consent of two-thirds of the commoners, present at two special meetings, duly called and constituted, surrender to the Crown, or to any adjacent municipality, the whole or any portion of the common under their control, on condition that some useful public work of equal value shall be constructed within, or for the benefit of, the districts in which such common is situated. Provision is also made for the expenditure of the proceeds by the trustees who are to be invested with general powers in regard to declaring what persons are entitled to the rights of commonage and the description of cattle or other stock which commoners shall be entitled to depasture upon such commons—a right of appeal being given. The rights of commoners are to include (so far as they are capable of being exercised) the commonable rights recognised by the law of England, and may be defined by by-laws. The trustees are to have the power of impounding animals trespassing on the common and a statement of accounts is to be published every half-year. The country will look for the explanation of the Hon. Secretary for Lands in regard to the expediency of the new mode of dealing with public lands set forth in this bill.—Yesterday's *Afternoon Telegram.*

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Knapp, jun., was accidentally thrown from his horse at Ashfield, on Saturday, when proceeding to Liverpool on the public service. Dr. Brereton, who attended him yesterday, is of opinion that the casualty has had the effect of fracturing a small bone in the right shoulder, which will cause Mr. Knapp's confinement to his house for some weeks.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.—The following is the result of the polling:—Albert Ward.—Tunks, 35; Bell, 27: majority for Tunks, 8. Victoria Ward—Carr, 69; Norie, 39; Creus, 36; French, 32: majority for Carr, 30.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.—The election for an alderman for the Kingston Ward took place on Saturday—the candidates were Dr. W. Hobbs, the retiring alderman, and Messrs. Thomas Moon and James Bridger—and resulted as follows:—Dr. Hobbs—Newtown, 126; Sydney, 28: total, 154 votes. T. Moon—Newtown, 80; Sydney, 14: total, 94 votes. J. Bridger—1. Majority for Dr. Hobbs, 60 votes. The returning-officer, Mr. William Curtis, stated the result of the election the same afternoon, and announced that the official declaration would be made on Monday, at 5 o'clock p.m., at the Town-hall; at which hour the official declaration was made with the same result. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the returning-officer.

CHRIST CHURCH PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of Christ Church Parochial Association was held last night, in the Parochial schoolroom; the Rev. Canon Vidal in the chair. Proceedings having been commenced by prayer, the rev. chairman briefly addressed the meeting. He observed that this was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the association, and regretted to say that he was unable to state that its operations had proved to be as extensive and influential as could be wished. Last year, a special appeal had been made to the members of the congregation to co-operate in the Parochial Association, but he was sorry to have to add, that very few new members had been gained by that step. The Rev. Canon Vidal proceeded to enlarge upon the particular objects of the association—namely, the repairs, extension, and support of Christ Church schools; the providing of a parochial library, the assistance to be given by that *organisation* to the Church Society; and lastly, the support of the Melanesian Mission. The rev. gentleman gave several interesting particulars relative to the Melanesian boy, Muli Wasa Wasa, a lad now being educated in the missionary establishment of Bishop Pattison, and supported altogether by Christ Church Parochial Association. This lad, rescued from the horrors of heathenism, had been carefully instructed and baptised, and was (it was stated) giving every satisfaction to his kind instructors, Mr. Coddrington and Bishop Pattison. These details were listened to with much interest by all present. Mr. E. M. Stephen, the hon. secretary, then read the report. The amount received to the credit of that parochial organisation during the past year amounted to upwards of £125, which had been paid away to the several objects proposed to be secured by the association. The average attendance at the schools during 1869 was reported to be as follows:—Boys' school, 151; girls' school, 77; infants' school, 58 boys and 46 girls. Total attendance of children, 332. Aggregate attendance, 473 boys, 333 girls. Total, 806. On the motion of Mr. Mansfield, seconded by Mr. John Turton, it was then unanimously resolved,—"That the report and statement of accounts be adopted and placed on the Association." It was then carried, on the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Rollo Cape,—"That a committee be appointed, the names of the gentlemen set down being, for the most part, the same as those who served last year." The rev. chairman addressed the meeting, earnestly soliciting a yet more extended co-operation and assistance in church work on the part of the lay members of Christ Church congregation. He also insisted, in affectionate and emphatic language, on the duty and privilege of all Christians to exert themselves for the good of their fellow-men. He deplored the want of organisation in their association, believing that, if their society could only be enlarged and be supported heartily by those who attended Christ Church, they would soon be enabled to find in that association a most useful staff of district visitors. The want of a due organisation, of a thorough sense of the reality of Christian brotherhood, and the too prevalent neglect of the common duty of setting apart a regular portion of our substance were but too common faults amongst church-going people, and the result was that such organisations as that association failed to effect the good they had a right to expect from them. Another great cause of the failure of such organisations was that they did not, as individuals, realise the value of immortal souls. Mr. Vidal was followed by Mr. Robins, the city missionary, who earnestly advocated the duty of lay co-operation with the clergyman in visiting the people. Mr. Gardiner then asked the chairman a question about the completion of the central panel of the Christ Church reredos, which at their meeting last year, had been resolved upon, a sub-committee appointed accordingly. It appeared that the panel was expected shortly to arrive from England. The secretary of the sub-committee (Mr. Ward) took his seat at the table and prepared to receive the subscriptions. Mr. James Gordon reported that he had collected for the completion of the chancel the sum of £15 10s., and handed over that sum. He said he was determined that the reredos should go up out of debt. Other subscriptions were also received, the secretary reporting that £24 15s. 6d. (including Mr. Gordon's subscriptions) had already been received. Several lists were still outstanding. This concluded the business of the meeting, which was closed in the usual form, with prayer.

THE NEW ROADS BILL.—On Friday last, the Hon. Secretary for Lands laid before the Legislative Assembly a bill to provide for and regulate roads, and its second reading stands an order of the day for next Wednesday. This measure is one of great importance to the colony, and especially to the inhabitants of the interior. Like most other measures of great consequence, it is surrounded with numerous complications. There are so many interests involved that it is exceedingly difficult to legislate in any way likely to give general satisfaction. Hon. members will do well to give their best attention to this bill, which, if passed into law, must of necessity affect both public and private rights. Several futile attempts have been made to deal with this matter during the last few years. Perhaps before the close of the present session something may be done to facilitate internal communication by means of common roads in such a way as to benefit the colony without in any way doing injustice to private interests. It is proposed to get rid of a number of obsolete provisions by repealing the Act 4 William IV., No. 11, and generally, to give the Government full power to open roads wherever it can be shown that such communication is necessary. As our population becomes larger, as the resources of the country are developed, and as traffic consequently increases, it is necessary, from time to time, to make more ample provision for communication. The oversight in this colony hitherto has been that roads reserved and properly defined have not kept pace with occupation. The right to make roads under equitable conditions will not be denied, but when we come to define those equitable conditions, and are forced to consider the question of compensation, a difficulty arises not easy of solution. It is generally admitted that a public road increases the value of land through which it passes. Although that increase in value is given by reason of the portion taken away, it is not always thought to be just that the element of improvement should be regarded in the question of compensation. It is astonishing how many reasons can be found to show why the Government should pay fabulous sums for land which probably a few years ago they alienated at something like an ordinary upset price. In these matters we require equity on the part of the public, as well as at the hands of the Government. In the case of Crown grants, the Government have reserved the right to make roads. Reservations were made to which the parties assented, which might, if arbitrarily exercised, seriously affect the security of their tenure. When the Roads Act Amendment Bill was before the House last session, the present Minister for Lands expressed an opinion to the effect that these reservations amounted to a power to take back the whole of the property, and doubted whether the action of the framers of the reservations was not *ultra vires*. This is a matter which ought to be carefully considered, because it involves an important principle. It will no doubt be a difficulty for the Government in many cases to decide as to the propriety of opening roads where the expense would be great. The same principle must be adopted with reference to roads as in regard to the construction of bridges. The cost incurred must bear some proportion to the traffic, the Cheater policy must be carefully avoided, and the rights of proprietors must be as clearly defined as the rights of the Government. This measure to regulate roads cannot easily be tortured into one of party, and we may hope, therefore, that it will be discussed on its merits, if time will admit. We shall give some account of its provisions as soon as we can obtain a copy of the bill. Although it is set down for a second reading on Wednesday, it is not yet published. Under these circumstances, perhaps its second reading may be postponed, for hon. members can hardly be expected to affirm the principle of a bill which they will have scarcely had time to read.—*Yesterday's Afternoon Telegram.*

CRICKET ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A special meeting of the committee of the New South Wales Cricket Association was held last night, at Tattersall's, Pitt-street. There was a numerous attendance. Mr. J. J. Calvert occupied the chair. The secretary (Mr. R. Teece) read the minutes of last meeting, and they were confirmed. The secretary read a letter from Mr. W. Caffyn, regretting his inability to go to Melbourne as one of the New South Wales team, owing to a recent domestic bereavement. Mr. Teece also announced that he had received a communication from Mr. Charles Lawrence, in which that gentleman expresses his willingness to form one of the team, if leave of absence could be obtained from the Government. Mr. Teece stated that he had written to the Honorable the Minister for Works on the subject, and that there was reason to hope there would be no difficulty in the way of Mr. Lawrence forming one of the team. Mr. W. Clark moved, and Mr. Miles seconded,—"That the selection committee be requested to hand in their report to this committee to-night." Mr. Howell stated that he was one of the three gentlemen who formed the selection committee. Mr. Coates, one of the members, had not seen any of the practices nor had he consulted with either of his colleagues on the subject, and he, therefore, objected to any selection which Mr. Coates might make. He moved,—"That Mr. Coates's name be removed from the selection committee." The motion was negatived, and Mr. Clark's resolution was agreed to. Lists were then handed in from the three gentlemen forming the selection committee—Mr. G. H. Howell, Mr. A. L. Park, and Mr. J. Coates—and the result showed the following team:—

J. Coates	A. L. Park
D. Gregory	C. Lawrence
E. Gregory	E. Sheridan
G. Gilbert	J. Thompson
R. C. Hewitt	N. Thompson
L. Jones	C. N. J. Oliver (12th man).

Mr. R. Teece moved that the report be adopted, and Mr. S. Cohen moved that the report be referred back to the committee. The latter proposition was carried by the casting vote of the chairman. Mr. H. Hilliard and Mr. R. Teece were proposed as umpire; and a ballot was taken. The votes were equal; and Mr. Teece was elected by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Calvert being of opinion that, as secretary of the association, Mr. Teece had a special claim to the appointment, other things being equal.

PRINCE ALFRED YACHT CLUB.—A meeting of the sailing committee of the Prince Alfred Yacht Club was held yesterday evening for the transaction of business of importance. The boats of the club were classified in the following order:—First class: Australia, Scud, Pomona, Eva, Psyche, and Josephine. Second class: Bronzewing, Clio, Ixion, Torment, Emma, Zephyr, and Foam. The boats for the club races of the first class are to take the following course: To start from Snail's Bay, round the red buoy off Manly, round Pinchgut, round Shark Island, and back to flagship in Snail's Bay. For second class: From moorings in Snail's Bay, round Lightship and Sow and Pigs, then round flagboat and round Pinchgut back to flagship.

WE are requested to direct attention to J. G. Cohen's sale at Slattery's auction rooms, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, of superb assorted gilt mouldings, and sundry furniture, without reserve. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. John Fleming, late foreman to Mr. A. Torning, while engaged decorating in the above building, fell a distance of 20 feet, dislocating his right arm, which is withering away, and is for ever lost to him, thereby throwing a family into great distress. The use of the hall has been granted, and the public are invited this evening to an entertainment, which is expected to realise a sufficient amount to enable him to commence a small business. Mr. Fleming was an excellent workman, with an unexceptionable character.

SURRY HILLS WESLEYAN PENNY BANK.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Friday last, Mr. Cowlishaw in the chair. The report read showed that the amount passed through the bank since the opening in 1862 is £3084 7s. Of this sum, £618 15s. 6d. in nearly 4000 deposits has been received during the past year, and £603 1s. 10d. withdrawn in 348 repayments. During the same period 269 new accounts have been opened and 232 closed. The 372 current accounts represent, including interest, £460 9s. 4d. The increase of business over the previous year is in number of deposits nearly 1000, and amount nearly £200. The following gentlemen were elected to the directorate for the ensuing year:—Mr. T. Cowlishaw, sen., chairman; Mr. W. H. M'Clelland, secretary; Mr. J. Harriss, treasurer; Messrs. W. Kippax and S. Callaghan, trustees, with Messrs. John Hardy, J. Slade, T. Cowlishaw, jun., W. Brown, and S. B. Dowsett. Messrs. N. K. Brown and Mr. C. Cowlishaw were elected auditors. The executive officers for the past year were severally thanked for their services, and the meeting closed.

MAURITIUS.—News have been received from Mauritius via Adelaide to the 20th December:—The health of the colony was still improving, and, while the mortality lessened, the births increased. A struggle between the Bar and the Bench was going on, a number of practitioners having, in a memorial to the Governor, accused one of the Judges of showing a strong bias towards suitors employing his relatives as counsel. His Excellency, through the Colonial Secretary, requested the memorialists to give facts, dates, cases, names, and other particulars, in which the petitioners asked for a Court of Inquiry, and the matter was at this stage at the date of our latest advices. The non-official members of Council had resisted the payment of the sum asked for the support of the military, urging that they did not require so many as were stationed in the colony, but, by the casting vote of the Governor, it was decided that the troops should be retained, at a cost to the colony of £45,000.

WESLEYAN SUSTENTATION AND EXTENSION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Sustentation and Extension Society was held last evening in the Wesleyan Church, Glebe Road. The attendance was rather thin. After singing and prayer, Dr. Douglas took the chair, and called upon Mr. T. P. Reeve, the secretary, to read the report, which stated that the income of the society from all sources for the year ending September, 1863, had amounted to £2814; of which £1005 had been obtained by voluntary contributions—a larger amount than had been raised the previous year. Of this sum the circuit with which that church was connected had contributed a larger amount than any other circuit in the colony. The public collections had yielded:—Wesley church, £11; Glebe Road, £4; Hay-street, £2; Mount Lachlan, £1; Mrs. Allen had collected £36; Mr. Somerville, £15; Mr. and Miss Johnston, £11; Mrs. Henry, £8; being a total of £111. Mr. Reeve said the Society was particularly worthy of support, because its aim was to assist and sustain ministers in the thin-peopled districts; in other words, it was a bush mission. He regretted the very small attendance, considering the importance of the society. The chairman next addressed a few words to the meeting. Though not a Wesleyan himself, he nevertheless felt he was promoting the cause of missions in giving his aid to that society; and he gave what assistance he could with the greatest pleasure. The Rev. Messrs. Caldwell, Holmes, and Piddington addressed the meeting eloquently in advocacy of the claims of the society, after which a collection was made, which was stated to be larger than the collection at the previous annual meeting. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell presented the thanks of the meeting to the chairman for the Christian sympathy he had manifested in presiding, and the meeting was concluded with devotional exercises.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this society was held last night, in the United Temperance Hall, at the corner of Bathurst and Pitt streets. There was a numerous attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Reid. The annual report was read, as follows:—"Your committee do not intend to submit a long report of the proceedings of the association during the past year. The business transacted has been of so desultory a character that enumeration of it within moderate limits would be impossible. Suffice it to say that several admirable essays, numerous debates and discussions, both of local and general interest, have been given and held. In addition to these, there have been several entertainments of a literary and musical character. In the month of June a grand concert was given in the Victoria Theatre, under the management of a special committee, and it proved an unqualified success. It is in contemplation to give another concert of the kind. The first picnic in commemoration of the anniversary of the association took place on 7th September, at Clontarf. It was in every respect, save the financial, an unqualified and gratifying success. Your committee trust that their successors will, before the next occasion, profit by their experience, and manage the arrangements with a more strict regard to economy than, unfortunately, characterised the management of the late picnic. The treasurer's books show a balance of £16 3s. 9d. on 31st December at the credit of the association. Messrs. Harper and Murray, the auditors appointed, report the accounts correct. The retiring committee conclude their report with the expression of their earnest hope, that the association may continue to realise, and in an ever increasing measure, the great and patriotic objects to which it aspires." On the motion of Mr. Cavanough, seconded by Mr. Isaacs, the report was adopted. The meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. Mr. R. B. Smith was re-elected president without opposition. Messrs. Pigott, Day, and Reid were candidates for the vice-presidencies. Mr. Reid had a large majority of votes. Messrs. Day and Pigott were even, and Mr. Day was elected by the casting vote of the chairman. Messrs. Beaver, Tanner, and P. Murray were candidates for the honorary secretaryships. Mr. Beaver had a majority; Messrs. Tanner and Murray were equal, and the latter was elected by the casting vote of the chairman. There were seventeen gentlemen nominated as committeemen, and the following were chosen, viz.: Messrs. E. Sadler, W. Cochran, W. Clarke, A. Tanner, F. Pegus, R. Teece, W. M'Donald, S. E. Cross, E. Lee, C. St. Julian, M. Isaacs, and D. O'Connor. Only one candidate for the position of hon. treasurer was nominated—Mr. I. J. Josephson—and as he declined to act, Messrs. Molesworth, Pegus, and Tanner were nominated. Mr. Molesworth was elected by a large majority. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Josephson, the retiring treasurer. The proceedings then terminated.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.—An omission of a syllable in the Paris telegram, dated December 11, extracted from a Californian journal, and published in the *Herald* of yesterday, completely alters the sense of the first portion, and renders unintelligible the concluding passage. We therefore reprint it, placing the syllable yesterday left out in italics:—"Paris, December 11.—The French Government has made known to the Œcumenical Council that the infallibility is an *in*opportune question from a religious view; politically it places France otherwise than according to the Concordate, and releases her from obligations then accepted."

CONCERT IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL.—A concert was given yesterday evening under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of the widow and family of a late deceased brother. There has seldom been such a large assemblage as that which filled the hall yesterday evening. Every available corner and the upstairs gallery were occupied by the several hundred persons who were present. The chair was occupied by the Hon. John Sutherland. The "Gloria in excelsis," and several glees, were performed by a choir under the able conductorship of Mr. J. T. Medcalf, who also sang several songs and "O salutaris, Hostia." The accompanyist master (F. Croft) played a couple of solos on the harmonium in a very skilful way; and an important portion of the programme was taken up by Messrs. J. Z. Jones, J. W. Pidgeon, T. Pidgeon, and Dingwell. Several popular songs were well rendered by Miss Desmond and Mrs. Robertson; a recitation was also given by Mr. Driver. After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the chairman, the entertainment concluded with the national anthem.

ST. VINCENT'S BALL.—A meeting of the St. Vincent's Hospital Ball Committee was held last evening, which was fully attended, to make final arrangements. Reports from gentlemen present showed that over 300 tickets were really sold, and many others promised to be taken. The executive committee reported that all the arrangements were complete, and that M. Compagnoni had the refreshments, the German Band the programme; and that very great good-feeling had been shown by gentlemen who very kindly had given all the wines, spirits, lemonade, sodawater, ginger-beer, &c. After appointing persons to attend the cloakrooms, &c. the committee proceeded to the New St. Vincent's Hospital, which was lighted up for their approval by Messrs. Constable and Turner, who have performed the whole work in a most satisfactory manner to the committee. In fact, everything promises to make this ball in aid of this praiseworthy charity a most desirable reunion.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Last night, Mr. Bandmann repeated his thoroughly artistic representation of "Hamlet" to a large and enthusiastic audience. Strange to say, the dress circle was the only part of the house not crowded—a state of things which seems to corroborate the assertion that the star of Shakespeare wanes before that of Boucicault. Those playgoers who can afford to encourage the legitimate drama, and absent themselves from a representation of "Hamlet," such as has not been seen on the Sydney boards, can hardly with justice complain of managers allowing inferior plays to usurp the stage. Mr. Bandmann's success last evening was as unmistakable as on Saturday night, and at the close of every act he was vociferously recalled before the curtain. Mr. Hoskins as the Ghost has been for several years a feature of the Australian stage, and has lost none of its power by recent repetition. The Ophelia of Miss Corcoran is also a clever performance, fresh and natural, without being tame; Mrs. Jones sustained the part of the Queen in an artistic manner; and Mr. Douglas as Laertes, Mr. Welsh as Polonius, Mr. Holloway as the King, did justice to their parts. The little part of the player Queen also reflected credit upon Miss Morgan, and deserves mention. In the notice of Saturday night's performance Mr. Fechter's name has been misprinted Fletcher; and in noticing the mounting of the closet scene as quite new, it should have been described as *not* a faithful representation of the Art Union picture. Hamlet will be repeated this evening.

THE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM BATHURST GAOL.—The *Free Press* of Saturday observes:—A few days ago it was discovered by one of the warders that an unsuccessful attempt had been made by one of the prisoners to escape from the gaol. In consequence of the instructions given to the gaol officials, in accordance with the Gaol Regulations, it is impossible to ascertain the particulars of circumstances transpiring within the walls, with any degree of certainty; but from the best information we can gather on this, it appears, that one or more of the prisoners just released from prison purchased, or otherwise procured, a quantity of sewing silk, which was conveyed by some improper means to the man to aid his escape. That silk was platted into a kind of ladder, and a small canvas bag was procured and filled with gravel or sand; this bag appears to have been attached to the ladder by a single strand of the silk, and the bag was thrown over the wall, doubtless with the view of forming a kind of ballast, while the prisoner was climbing up the wall. Fortunately, the bag was seen to go over the wall, but it could not be ascertained by whom it was thrown; and the silken cord by which it was attached to the ladder breaking, the attempt was discovered, and the scheme defeated.

PRESERVATION OF FISH IN THE MURRAY RIVER.—The *Albury Banner* says:—Fish of large size are becoming more and more scarce owing to the reckless and wholesale use of nets and traps during the spawning season. Some legislative protection for fish during the close season is greatly wanted. The subject has been often agitated, but has failed to attract the attention it deserves. When the Murray cod has become extinct a move will probably be made to protect the river fishery which will then have ceased to exist.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—Referring to the non-appearance of Mullagh's name among those of the Victorian men in practice for the intercolonial cricket match, the *Australasian* observes:—He, poor fellow, has, I am afraid, played his last innings, and those who saw it were unanimously of opinion that it was as fine an exhibition of batting as we have had for many a long day. He is the only one of the aboriginals that appears to have thoroughly understood what may be termed "the science" of cricket, and, measured by the highest standard of batting, Mullagh's play was very little below perfection. Who a few years ago would have believed that an Australian blackfellow would almost rival a Daft or Hayward at a game which may be termed essentially British, and in which so few comparatively of those who engage in it ever pass mediocrity. Mullagh left for his old home, near Edenhope, on Monday. There is no doubt that his lungs are seriously affected by the same malady which has already proved so fatal to his brotherhood. Whilst lamenting the loss of Mullagh, we may congratulate ourselves on the *début* of a fresh candidate for intercolonial honours, in the person of young Longman (a younger brother of the player of the same name, and member of the M. C. C.), who has "come to the front" within a very short time of his arriving in the colony. He has been here only a month or six weeks. He was educated at Stonyhurst, I believe, and there was "coached" by Emmett, the well-known professional bowler. There is nothing very stylish or attractive in his batting, but he seems to have very good defence, playing with a straight bat, which so few can do. Wills thinks very highly of him, and under his tuition the youngster ought to make rapid progress. I think he stands a fair chance of being in "the eleven." There is some doubt now if Allan can play. He went up country last week, and nobody seems to know if he can or will come down if "wanted," as he is sure to be. If we lose Allan the match should be a close and exciting one, but with that peculiar bowler (who is one out of a hundred) on our side, the chances I consider are largely in our favour, for Allan is a bowler that can hardly be knocked off, he is so handy when a knot is being tied," and two men are getting well set.

ANOTHER AWARD TO PATRICK'S PLAINS BY THE PARIS EXHIBITION COMMISSION.—Mr. G. T. Loder, of Wylie Flat, (says the *Singleton Times*,) has just received another medal from the Paris Exhibition Commission. As our readers are aware, Mr. Loder has received several prizes for produce sent to the Paris Exhibition, but the one before us appears to be an award for the number of approved colonial products forwarded to the exhibition by one person. The medal, which is bronze, and about the size of a crown, bears the following inscription:—"Universal Exhibition, Paris, 1867.—Products New South Wales: Sydney," and on the reverse is the image of Queen Victoria. On the edge of the medal is inscribed the words, "G. T. Loder, for services." This medal, so honourable to Mr. Loder, was enclosed in a neat morocco case, and accompanied with the following note:—"January 22, 1870.—My dear sir,—I have the pleasure to send you a medal from the Paris Exhibition Commission. Yours faithfully, T. A. MURRAY. To G. T. Loder, Esq."

THE CHARLEY CREEK MURDER.—At the Bathurst Police Court, on Friday last, Martin Long, on remand, was again brought up, charged with the murder of John Mulcahy. Mr. S. G. Fletcher and Dr. Morgan were examined, and the whole of the evidence of the different witnesses, comprising upwards of a hundred folios of foolscap, was then read over. Upon being asked the usual question (says the *Times*), if he had anything to state, the prisoner said that "he had nothing to say, only that he knew nothing about it." He also requested that a revolver, which constable M'Cartie had sworn was in good order, should be produced at his trial. His Worship inquired of the prisoner if he had any witnesses to call for his defence? The prisoner stated that there was a man (whom he did not know), if the police could find him, who had passed his (prisoner's) place at the time the murder was committed, and who could state that he (the prisoner) was at home. His Worship advised him to reserve his defence until his trial. The prisoner was then committed to take his trial at the next Bathurst Circuit Court. At the prisoner's request, a letter, which was from his sister, who is in Victoria, and which contained her address, was ordered by the Bench to be shown to his wife.

VILE OUTRAGE.—The Tumut correspondent of the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* reports another of those outrages so common in the country. A valuable horse, the property of Mr. W. Bridle, was found dead in a Chinaman's paddock, where Mr. Bridle's thrashing machine had been at work. The horse had his head split open, apparently by a morticing axe, I believe. Mr. Bridle has offered £10 reward on conviction of the guilty party.

PRISON BREAKING.—On Sunday afternoon last (the *Wagga Wagga Express* reports) some little excitement was occasioned in town by a report that the bushranger, James Burt, who some short time since was captured at Caddell Creek, after committing a robbery under arms, had effected his escape from the gaol. It appears that it is the custom in the gaol to allow the confinees a couple of hours' liberty each day in the yard for airing, and that on Sunday afternoon no less than nineteen of them were in the yard together. The yard is surrounded by a brick wall of about fourteen feet in height, and in one part of it there is a sort of work shed which partially screens a portion of the wall from the view of the warder in charge. On Sunday afternoon warder Golden was on duty on the outside of the gaol, Kelly, another warder, was stationed in the gaol corridor, commanding a view of the enclosure, and Hoyle, a third warder, was stationed with the prisoners in the yard itself. At about 3 o'clock the prisoner Burt went to the pump, and then passed close to Hoyle to the further side of the work shed, and almost immediately afterwards Kelly shouted from the window that a prisoner had escaped. Hoyle, running round the shed, immediately missed Burt. There was, however, nothing against the wall, and no rope or stick in the yard, and it was evident, therefore, that Burt must have obtained some assistance from his fellow confinees, and had probably mounted on the shoulders of some of the tallest and strongest of their number, and had then, being a moderately light man, been helped on the hands of others sufficiently high to enable him to grasp and clamber over the top of the wall. The prisoners in the yard, one and all, denied all knowledge of the escape, and professed never to have seen Burt scaling the wall. Dropping down on the outside of the wall, the noise of his fall attracted the attention of warder Golden, and, looking round, saw Burt scrambling to his feet, and immediately rushed after, but would not fire at him, fearing that he might hit the people in the street. Burt bolted into the street by the Wesleyan Chapel, and was there headed off by Mr. Brook, who was riding by, and driven into Mr. Nixon's yard, and was by the latter gentleman promptly captured, and handed over to the care of the warders, and soon again safely lodged in the gaol.

NEW SOUTH WALES MACHINERY AT THE THAMES DIGGINGS.—During the visit of his Excellency Sir George Bowen to the Thames Gold-fields he paid a visit (as reported in the *Advertiser*) to Russell's battery, at the head of the tramway. The school children had assembled at this spot, where a platform had been erected close to the tramway, and there cheered his Excellency and Lady Bowen in passing. They acknowledged the compliment. The party were received at the battery by Mr. Carfrae, one of the proprietors, and Mr. Binnie, the manager. The battery was partially employed at the time on stone from the City of Dunedin claim. They displayed much interest in the machinery, and were particularly struck with the magnificent water-wheel that has been erected at the machine. It is the largest in the southern hemisphere, being forty-five feet in diameter, 7 feet 3 inches breast, and with 12 sluice-heads of water represents 100-horse power. It is a magnificent piece of mechanism, and his Excellency expressed much pleasure at the splendid manner in which it worked. The battery at present only consists of thirty stampers from the foundry of Russell and Co., Sydney, but the proprietors intend erecting thirty head more at the other side of the wheel, and fifteen at the back, making a total of seventy-five, when all is complete. When the party were about to retire, Mr. Carfrae said he was requested by the shareholders of the City of Dunedin to present to her ladyship a small bottle of pulverised specimens. He said they were not presented on account of their intrinsic value, but for the purpose of showing the extreme fineness of the gold. The present was gracefully accepted by Lady Bowen, and his Excellency thanked Mr. Carfrae and Mr. Binnie for the courtesy they had shown. The whole party, which by this time was considerably enlarged by numbers of the miners and others, then returned along the tramway.

LONGEVITY.—The *Cumberland Times* is informed that William Holyoak, of Eastern Creek, has reached the age of 102 years. He was born at Redditch, near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, England, and landed in this colony at the age of 62. He has consequently been a sojourner in New South Wales for exactly 40 years, during which he has watched her rise from an infant settlement into a flourishing self-governed colony. Holyoak's present employment is that of rendering down fat for Mr. Thomas Pike, of Eastern Creek. He also earns a little extra by broom-making. His hearing and sight are both good, but his memory is somewhat defective. Like many other persons who have attained a great age he can remember events that happened fifty years ago better than "the things of yesterday."

INSOLVENCY.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, at the rooms this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADVT.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

MONDAY.

MR. W. H. SMITH has been elected Mayor by a majority of 1, the votes being Smith, 5; Mullen, 4.

BRISBANE.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

MONDAY 10.50 p.m.

On Monday last, at midnight, a disastrous flood suddenly swept over Clermont, carrying away houses, fences, and furniture. In an hour nearly five feet of water was running in places at eight or nine miles per hour, which was caused by the Sandy Creek overflowing. Five persons are known to have been drowned. Some took refuge in trees, others on the tops of houses, and the cries of distress from women were heartrending. The water commenced falling at 3 a.m. on Tuesday, and subsided by 9 a.m. The scene was most appalling. Dr. Benson's surgery, with medicines, surgical instruments, and laboratory, has been swept away, not a vestige remaining; the family escaped by sitting on a cross beam in the cottage. The kitchen near the Telegraph-office, with three inmates, is gone; the bodies were recovered yesterday. Mr. Buzacott and a compositor escaped drowning by climbing a tree at the end of the printing office; a quantity of type and materials were carried off. The Municipal office and the new bridge are both gone. The kitchen to the new Telegraph office and a quantity of materials are gone, and the main building is seriously injured. Reimer's cottage was carried across the yard. Nearly all the out-buildings in town are swept away, and scarcely a rod of fencing is standing. Every one, except Messrs. Bergin and Shelton, are heavy sufferers. The total damage sustained is estimated at £10,000. The names of the deceased, as far as known, are—William Williams, wife, and children; Louis Hicky, Rosina Elliott; and another body unknown was seen floating down the creek, also thousands of Woolfang sheep. It is a severe blow to the town. A meeting is talked of to petition Government for aid. Business is paralysed. The telegraph line is just recovered. The heaviest losers are:—Mr. Benson, £1500; Mr. Palmer, £1000; Messrs. Winter and Lea, £1000; and Mr. Lavat, £600. Five lives were lost at Peak Downs station and Capella, and four children were drowned at Lilyvale.

The weather has cleared up.

TUESDAY, 12.45 p.m.

A heavy cyclone occurred on the 29th and 30th ultimo at Bowen, commencing at south-east, and chopping round to north, with blinding rain. Much damage was experienced in town. Four houses were blown down, and many others unroofed and stripped of verandahs. A man named Jackson was killed by his house falling; his wife was also injured. There was no shipping in the harbour. The Black Prince sailed before the gale, but returned safely. There has been more damage than in the cyclone of 1867.

ROCKHAMPTON.

MONDAY.

A frightful storm occurred at Clermont on Monday night. Several houses were washed away and a great deal of property damaged. The loss is estimated at £10,000. Five persons were drowned.

MELBOURNE.

The Bishop of Sydney preached, yesterday, at St. James's Cathedral.

The opening of the Opera season was a great success.

By the fire at Carlton, the Victoria and National Companies lost small policies.

Bird, the English champion pedestrian, whilst walking about in racing costume at Croxton Races, was arrested for indecent exposure. The Bench cautioned and discharged him; he apologised, and stated that he had run in a costume quite as short in England.

Mr. Berry has been elected for Geelong by a majority of 31.

The Commercial Bank pay no dividend.

The markets are very quiet. Flour unchanged, but very dull. Wheat, however, is held over for better prices. The markets closed very dull; sugars are at a decline.

HOBART TOWN.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Justice Smith succeeds Sir Valentine Fleming; Mr. Attorney-General Dobson succeeds Mr. Smith; and Mr. Giblin becomes the new Attorney-General.

ARRIVED.—Tasmania (s.).

SAILED.—Annie, for Rockhampton; Chanticleer, for Brisbane.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

The excitement as to the gold discovery continues, although many are sceptical as to the facts. £125 has been received for a £50 share.

Mr. Cavenagh, Commissioner of Crown Lands, goes to the Northern territory to inspect the country.

Mr. Lewis is talked of as a Government resident there.

A curious discovery of a box containing £900, in Sydney notes, was made in an old grave at Halberton Cemetery.

Wheat 5s. 1d. offered, f.o.b. Flour is lower; sales of town brands have been placed at £12 2s. 6d.

ARRIVED.—Union, from New York.

VICTORIA RACING CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

THE following entries were made on Wednesday:—

AUSTRALIAN CUP.

A handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 200 sovereigns added. For 3 years old and upwards. The winner of a handicap of 100 sovereigns, after weights are declared, to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two or more such races, 7 lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter. Weights to be declared on or before the 12th February. Acceptances on the day of general entry.

Mr. C. Clarke's b m Miss Constance, 4 years
L. Saran's ch g Freetrader, 5 years
E. Bailey's ch g Glencoe, 5 years
W. Field's b g Snob, aged
H. Cook's br g Creeshawk, aged
J. A. Perkins's b h Duke of Montrose, aged
J. Kerr's ch h Sheet Anchor, 3 years
W. Winch's br g The Dane, 4 years
W. Winch's b g Little Dick, 3 years
J. Holmes's b h Flying Dutchman, 4 years
P. Lewis's b h Frantic, 4 years
P. Lewis's b h Phosphorus, 5 years
A. Saqui's b g Warrior, 4 years
E. Jellett's b h Fair Nell, 3 years
H. Fisher's b g Saltan Scudder, aged
H. Fisher's b g Albany, 6 years
P. J. Keighran's b g Sir Walter, aged
P. J. Keighran's b h Kestrel, 5 years
T. Wilson's br m Mischief, 4 years
S. Waldock's b h Moonbeam, 5 years
S. Thompson's b g Monkey, aged
G. Carmichael's b g Milesian, aged
J. Arthur's b m Norma, 3 years
J. Arthur's b f Lily, 3 years
P. Pardew's br g Louse, aged.

AUTUMN HANDICAP.

A handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, 2 ft., with 100 sovereigns added. For 3 years old and upwards. The winner of the Australian Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra; of any other handicap of the value of 100 sovereigns, after the weights are declared, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more such races, 7 lbs. extra. Penalties not to accumulate beyond 10 lbs. One mile and a half and a distance. Weights to be declared on or before the 12th February. Acceptances on the day of general entry.

Mr. C. Clarke's br m Miss Constance, 4 years
L. Saran's ch g Freetrader, 5 years
W. Robinson's bl h Fabla Pasque, 4 years
E. Bailey's ch g Glencoe, 5 years
W. Craig's b c Coeur de Lion, 3 years
Mr. Craig's b g Massaniello, 3 years
J. Douglas's b g Othello, 3 years
J. A. Perkins's b h Duke of Montrose, aged
J. Kerr's ch h Sheet Anchor, 3 years
W. Winch's br g The Dane, 4 years
W. Winch's b g Little Dick, 3 years
Holmes's b h Flying Dutchman, 4 years
P. Lewis's b h Frantic, 4 years
P. Lewis's b m Matilda, 3 years
P. Lewis's b h Phosphorus, 5 years
H. Fisher's b g Saltan Scudder, aged
H. Fisher's b g Albany, 6 years
P. J. Keighran's b g Sir Walter, aged
T. Wilson's br m Mischief, 4 years
W. Robinson's b h Skylark, 4 years
S. Waldock's b h Moonbeam, 5 years
S. Thompson's gr g Toryboy, aged
G. Carmichael's b g Milesian, aged
J. Arthur's b m Norma, 3 years
J. Arthur's b f Lily, 3 years

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

No. III.

THE Legislature have committed a grievous and costly error; justified by no seeming necessity, palliated by no earnest endeavour to do right. To pay Paul they have robbed Peter; and now there is nothing even for Paul. The "old debt," which rested on moral, or (as some have argued) merely sentimental grounds, is not half paid. But a new liability has been created, resting on contract and incurred for value received, and a large sum, which ought to have been accumulating to meet this liability, has been misappropriated in fraud of the contributors. In such a case, what ought the present Parliament to do?

They ought not to make it—we trust the independent members will not permit it to be made—a party question. The Act of 1864 was the work of both sides of the House—both sides lazily overlooked its blunders and winked approvingly at its embryo jobs. And as to the suggestions hitherto made for setting it right, Mr. Robertson's proposal to supplement the fund by an additional £5000, though but a fractional instalment of justice, was *at least* as good as Mr. Piddington's refusal of even that pittance. It is the credit of the country, not of this or that politician, that is at stake; and in maintaining it all parties should work heartily together.

The broad principle on which the question should be dealt with cannot be better stated than it was by Mr. William Campbell, on the hustings. "We have made a bad bargain," he said, "but, having made it, we ought to stick by it." For the exact words we do not vouch, but we give their substance, and they had the true ring of honour and honesty. But, granted the principle, there still remains a great difficulty in its application. In any case, the country can only keep faith at a heavy expense. But if we deal with the matter searchingly, thoroughly, and conclusively, we shall be finally rid of an incubus. If we temporise, botch, and modify, trusting to vague hopes and loose calculations, we shall be saddled for an indefinite period with a yearly deficit of formidable amount.

First, and beyond all question, Parliament is bound to calculate and provide for the amount of what we have called "the old debt"—to settle what is fairly due to those officers who were in the public service before responsible government (whether already on the Pension-list or not), and vote the money as may seem best in the lump or year by year. The high-handed robbery of the present system, which is paying a public debt out of the hard earnings of a class, must in common decency be abandoned. Having thus disposed of this branch of the question, which ought in the first instance to have been separately considered and dealt with on its own merits, the Legislature will be free to enter on the larger and still more important inquiry, how they ought to deal with those who have given and are giving value for Government policies of insurance on their official lives. There is but one simple alternative. Parliament either must maintain the Assurance Office which it so recklessly created, or must abandon it and return the premiums already paid with interest. Either course may be taken with credit, but we confess a preference for the latter both on political and pecuniary grounds. If a superannuation fund is to be maintained, a Parliamentary guarantee must, of course, be given. This was denied when petitioned for by the Civil Service, nearly six years ago; when it would have saved the country from the "open and apparent shame" of an insolvency without excuse; but it must now in common decency be granted if the fund is to be a reality. And if the value of the policies is to bear a fair proportion to the amount of the premiums paid, the Legislature must begin by replacing some £50,000 which has been forcibly borrowed from the Civil servants and squandered. With this reserved fund as the basis of their calculations, they must have a clear and complete actuarial estimate of the risk on each policy, and a revisal of the scale of premium in each case accordingly. They will thus start fair, and faith will be substantially, if not perfectly, kept with the various public servants who wish to keep up their assurances. But the common principles of justice will still require that those who object to the change—object to paying more to receive less—should be allowed to retire from a bargain of which the conditions are gravely altered, receiving back their premiums with interest. And such retirement will be a matter of special right in the case of persons who, before the passing of the Act, had already sufficiently insured their lives in solvent Offices, and of those in whose case the deductions were of doubtful legality. And when all these laborious and intricate calculations and arrangements have been made, the country will be saddled with a permanent liability; the Executive with a troublesome trust; and all for a very doubtful benefit.

For ourselves, we do not see why our Government should set up an Assurance Office at all. In a community like ours, active and enterprising men may often find better investments than an assurance on their official lives. But if Civil servants are to be forced to insure (for which plausible reasons may be shown) why should they not at least be allowed to choose their own office? To us, the thing seems a mistake altogether. If a Civil servant wishes to save, he will do it without compulsion, and probably to better advantage than it can be done for him. If he wishes to be extravagant, he will be so none the less for a trifling deduction from his salary; nay, the fatal process of borrowing may even be facilitated by his having a pension or gratuity in prospect. But besides all this, when we look at the manner in which Government patronage has been and may again be exercised, we cannot but fear that the system of Government Assurance will offer temptations and opportunities for great injustice and corruption. Even supposing that clause of the Act expunged which allows the Executive to compel the resignation of an officer after the age of sixty, the power of removal at any age on the ground of economy will always remain in the hands of Government. And what a pawn! An officer has served fourteen or more years—his age is fifty-nine. Another year, and he would be entitled to a pension. He had looked forward to a prosperous termination of his faithful service. "Canitiemque sibi, et *tutos* promiserat annos." But at the eleventh hour he gets a polite intimation that he is not wanted—the provision he deemed secure is arbitrarily cut off, and his savings may furnish the material for a snug little job. This is an extreme case; but wrong may be done in a great variety of scales. We know, too,

"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes deeds ill done."

Doubtless the framers of the new Act, as well as of the old one, will be actuated by the best intentions. But why should they lead themselves or their successors into temptation? We repeat, that on many grounds we think a Government insurance office for Civil servants highly undesirable. It will be costly, troublesome, and open to all manner of abuses. The first loss will be the least, and the best thing the Legislature can now do is to repay what they never would have taken had they exercised average foresight or ordinary diligence.

But if we must have a superannuation fund—if a system of pensions and gratuities to Government officers is to be enforced by the Legislature, administered by the Executive, and guaranteed by the public revenue—let the thing be thoroughly done; with liberality, but with prudence. Let there be the fullest actuarial calculations; the most accurate apportionment of risk and benefit. Let the country know what it can afford to give, and its Civil servants what they may count on receiving. And, above all, let jobs and favouritism be as far as possible excluded from a system which will involve the hopes of so many deserving individuals and struggling families.

CIVIS.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—At the present critical time, it seems to me that any remarks that may even remotely tend to the satisfactory adjustment of the Superannuation Act should be freely given. I am aware that at no period was it more desirable that unanimity should prevail on the subject amongst the Civil servants; and on that account it would have given me sincere pleasure if I could in my conscience believe that the recommendations and arguments of "Civis," in your issues of 2nd and 4th instant, were complete and exhaustive, and that no further suggestions of any kind were needed.

I cannot do this, but, on the contrary, am satisfied—

1st. That facts are omitted that strongly bear on the issue.

2nd. That some matters are unintentionally exaggerated.

3rd. That there is a bias, perhaps unconscious to the writer, against what he calls the veterans of the service.

I will at once quote examples in the order given, and trust I shall not give offence in doing so.

1st. There is not a single reference to the indisputable claims of the old Civil servants to pensions under the Imperial Acts 4th and 5th Wm. IV., cap. 24; 20th and 21st Vict., cap. 37; and 22nd Vict., cap. 26, which claims were handed over to the colony—there is no allusion to the peculiar circumstances under which the Superannuation Act of 1864 was passed; and but slight notice is taken of the 10th clause of that Act, having reference to gratuities payable to the relatives of deceased Civil servants, these gratuities having at all events *precipitated* the insolvency of the fund.

2nd. Surely, until the new Superannuation Bill, alluded to by the Earl of Belmore in his speech opening Parliament, has been brought forward, it is premature to state that "the mass of the Civil servants have been robbed for the benefit of a few."

Again—I read the newspapers, but have never seen that "our Legislature has been calmly discussing the amount of dividend which it will be convenient to pay," and deem it to be simply impossible that a veteran could "secure a large pension by one or two trifling payments" seeing that, if any deductions are made, they are made for ten years.

3rd. The bias I have alluded to seems to pervade both papers, Nos. 1 and 2, but reaches its climax when it is proposed that all existing pensions under the Act shall be reconsidered and reduced—although many of the recipients are scattered over Europe. Query. Would not Sydney Smith have called *that repudiation*?

[illegible]

ENQUIRER.

Sydney, 7th February, 1870.

COLOURED LABOUR AT FIJI.—We find the following in the *Levuka Times*, of 15th January:—We are glad to hear, indirectly, that a plan is being matured by the British Consul for putting the importation of labour to Fiji in British vessels under strict supervision. [illegible]

CESSION OF TERRITORY.—The Benang correspondent of the *Gipps Land Times* communicates the following important circumstances relative to the boundary line. [illegible]

A YOUNG WIDOW'S SCHEDULE.—Our list of new insolvents this morning (says the *Melbourne Herald* of Wednesday) includes the name of Mrs. Jane Clarke, of Russell-street, widow, and as the schedule of assets and liabilities is remarkable in its way, we reproduce it:—[illegible]

MEAT FOR THE MILLION.—It was stated on Tuesday last, in the Ballarat West Borough Council, that thousands of sheep were sold at the cattle yards at 3d. and 4d. each. [illegible]

MAURITIUS SUGARS, ex Edith Banfield.—We are requested to direct special attention to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's important sale, this day, of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Edith Banfield. [illegible]—ADVT.

[illegible]—ADVT.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received this day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy ...	618	11	7
Gin ...	44	15	0
Rum ...	157	10	0
Perfumed spirits ...	0	3	0
Wine ...	166	13	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	11	10	0
Tobacco and snuff ...	158	7	6
——— unmanufactured ...	71	18	0
Tea ...	184	8	2
Coffee and chicory ...	16	12	4
Sugar (unrefined) ...	260	0	0
Dried fruits ...	9	19	4
Hops ...	4	7	6
Gold ...	1	2	3
Pilotage ...	10	12	0
Ad valorem ...	652	12	11
Total ...	£2139	8	8

The state of trade to-day presented very little improvement. There was only a limited inquiry for articles of general consumption. The non-arrival of any of the new South Australian crop proves very favourable to holders of breadstuffs; and, instead of the market being affected by recent shipments from California, it opened this morning with increased firmness, Adelaide flour finding buyers at £14. An advance of 10s. was asked, but no sales are reported above the figure named. Trade lots of Californian are worth £13. Cornsacks were inquired for at 11s. 6d.; holders ask more money. There were a few transactions in retailers' parcels of liquors at late rates. Teas were in better request for trade purposes, buyers not evincing any disposition to burthen themselves with large stocks. The sugar market was steady at last week's figures; a recently received parcel of Bourbon sorts is reported to have changed hands at full rates. The cargo of the Edith Banfield, from Mauritius, is for sale by auction to-morrow (Tuesday), at Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's Rooms.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench offered at auction to-day, the lease for 5 years of a large number of blocks of country, by order of the Government. The attendance was very limited, and only six of the runs found purchasers, viz.:—Outer Back Curranyale, block B, Albert district, 64,000 acres, Shanahan and Jennings; ditto ditto, C, ditto, 64,000 acres, Shanahan and Jennings; Moira Plains, A, ditto, 64,000 acres, Shanahan and Jennings; Golgilian, Lachlan district, 3000 acres, Thomas R. Watt; Moorabeck, New England district, 24,480 acres, James Bishop; Keenan's Corner, Wellington District, 16,000 acres, Thomas R. Watt.

Messrs. Mort and Co. will offer by auction, to-morrow (Tuesday), at their new rooms, Circular Quay, Mount Marshall station, Maneroo district.

We have Melbourne papers to the 6th instant. Thursday's *Argus* reports of the markets:—

In the import markets business is still quiet, and not characterised by much animation. Transactions during the day appear to have been varied, though limited to purchases for mere trade requirements. Breadstuffs are moved off at £13 to £13 10s. for flour. [illegible]

Messrs. Ireland, Fraser, and Co.'s Mauritius circular of December 17 is as follows:—

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Satara, from Calcutta and Galle, arrived on the 2nd instant, and will sail for Bombay in a few days, and it is said that this company is about to make offers to our Government for a monthly mail service with this island and Galle. [illegible]

The *Launceston Examiner* of the 29th ultimo states:—

Business during the past month has continued in a tolerably healthy condition, and although no actual improvement in general quotations is looked for, there is every prospect of trade remaining satisfactory. [illegible]

METEORIC.—The meteor, which in our last issue we (*Express*) reported as having been observed in Wagga Wagga on Saturday night last, was seen at the same hour in the neighbourhood of Cootamundry, and there appeared like a large and brilliant globe of fire, shooting out rays of flaming sparks. For several seconds every object around was distinctly lighted up—even more clearly than by the moon at full. The meteor, as it neared the horizon, burst into three or four parts, and then disappeared in a shower of small stars, the phenomena being accompanied with several loud reports, something like the discharge of heavy guns. From the closeness with which the reports followed the breaking up of the meteor, it is believed that the explosions could not have taken place at any very great distance from Cootamundry.

FRENCH DINNERS.

Frenchmen of half a century ago prided themselves upon the delicate freshness of their food, and boasted, not without reason, that a stranger—came he from north, south, east, or west—could get a dinner in Paris such as he never could at home. Those were the good old times for *gourmets*. The young gentlemen who frequented the Boulevard de Gand, or strolled up and down the famous wooden galleries of the Palais Royal—at that period the fashionable lounge—knew the great cooks of the capital by name as they did the ballet dancers, the tenors of the Salle Ventadour, and the principal orators of the Chamber of Deputies. And the fact is, the great chiefs of the Restoration were no mean people. They were in receipt of salaries which often reached as high as thirty thousand francs a year—that is, somewhere about double the pay of a colonel of infantry. They called themselves artists; they stipulated in the written engagements they signed with their employers that they should have six weeks' holidays in the autumn for a change of air by the seaside; they invented new dishes, they confided their views upon the culinary science to needy men of letters, who wrote books in their name; and when by reason of the death or ruin of their masters they became free, noblemen and hotel-keepers bid for them fiercely as men do in this degenerate age for a Titian or a Murillo. All this was charming for people who liked good dinners; for, as in time of military rage every French soldier fights like a man in hopes of being rewarded with a bit of red ribbon, so in the days when cookery was appreciated every French cook fried, boiled, and roasted with a will in humble expectation that some day or other the title of *cordon-bleu* would crown his well-meant efforts. Who could tell, indeed, but that the quiet, well-dressed individual who had just entered the dining-room of the modest restaurant and ordered a mayonnaise, a sol au gratin, and some cotelettes a la soubise for his dinner, was a peer of France in mufti—a peer who, if pleased with his repast, might bring other peers after him and set the modest restaurant in fashion? Such things happened then. It had required no more than a frozen barrel of Romané and the accidental christening of a poulet à la Marengo to found the reputation of the Trois Frères Provençaux; while a tureen of potage bisque—so the story goes—had been enough to start the fame of the Rocher de Cancal. The imagination of French cooks and scullions was on the alert. Every customer who ordered a clever dinner [illegible] hopes in the hearts below. French hotels and restaurants were then really worth dining at, and it was a fact which travellers never failed to record very tenderly in their memoirs that whether one spent on one's dinner five francs or fifty the fare was sure to be wholesome, well cooked, and agreeable. Truth to say, however, this blissful state of things only lasted a few years, for one must not go back for excellent cookery further than the reign of Napoleon, nor hope to find the vestiges of it much later than 1830. Before the Revolution there were here and there some good cooks, but they gravitated round Versailles and reserved their dainties for a select circle, to which but a few dozen fortunate beings at most were admitted. As a rule the dinners of the old French nobility and bourgeoisie were heavy and decidedly unartistic. Under Louis XIV. cooks had an unlucky trick of flavouring pastry with anniseed, much as the Norwegian bakers do by their bread now-a-days; the onion, moreover, played by far too important a part in the generality of stews. During the eighteenth century there was not much improvement, and, save at princely tables, men for the most part dined contentedly off roast and boiled, and took small thought of side dishes. It needed the convulsions of the Revolution, and after them the democratico-military reign of Napoleon, to make the taste for good things popular and disseminate sound notions as to cookery amongst the masses. A French author put the case very clearly when he said that before the Revolution men ate to live, and that it was not until afterwards that a good many of them began to live to eat. Under the old régime men led hardy lives. Even those tender-skinned noblemen who followed in the train or Mdme. de Pompadour underwent an amount of daily exercise that would wear out an exsanguineous *petit crevé* of the Cercle des Mirlitons. They hunted, vaulted, played tennis, fenced, and when they sat down to dinner were in better appetite for joints than for kickshaws. Besides, they drank outrageously, and drunkards are never *gourmets*. After the Revolution an altogether new race of men sprang up. Athletic sports, violent gymnastics, and rough stag hunting disappeared. Men of fortune flocked to Paris, began to give dinners, and, having often nothing else to do, devoted a solid portion of the day to eating. Restaurants grew in number and increased in size. The primitive *pot-au-feu*, with the additional roast on Sundays, was voted insufficient even for simple tradesfolk; and strangers who came to Paris were amazed to see what an infinite variety of dishes a Frenchman put under his waistcoat before admitting that he had breakfasted.

It must be a grief to the true *gourmet* to note how his fellow-countrymen have degenerated—not with respect to the number of dishes they dispose of, but as regards the way in which those dishes are prepared. The reign of thoroughly good cookery was, like all good reigns, short. So long as only those who could afford good dinners showed themselves exacting, things went on very well; but the moment the small-purses began to insist upon three courses matters assumed a different aspect. In Louis Philippe's reign the humble shop of the *traiteur* where people of slender means had been used to dine without shame, made way for the pinchbeck, pretentious restaurant with gilt ceiling and red velvet chairs, where for a set price, varying from two to five francs, people could have a dinner of five or six dishes and fancy themselves—if they had imagination enough—dining at the Hotel des Princes. The desire for quantity was killing the taste for quality. A sort of tacit agreement was entered into between the public and the proprietors of the popular eating-houses. "Give us," said the former, "anything you please to eat, so long as you subdivide it into several courses, and lend us sham plate to eat it with." "Very well," replied the latter, "what you want is to look as if you were making a good dinner. We will serve you sumptuously, nourish you upon sauces, and charge you cheap; only it's agreed that you ask no questions and don't complain of the cookery." The mutual compact worked admirably. When the railway era was inaugurated, and strangers along with provincials began flooding the country, the number of great cooks had already dwindled down to a surprising extent. Where was the satisfaction in being able to treat one's guests to dishes with high-sounding names when the poorest counter boy could boast that he had dined off a vol au vent? Where, on the other hand, was the hotel cook's inducement to toil when he saw that the public silently swallowed anything that was set before them so long as it was only cheap and christened with a pompous title? Now-a-days people still talk of French cookery from habit (illusions are deeper rooted than they seem), but in sober fact there are London clubs where a man can dine altogether as luxuriously as in the very first of Paris restaurants, and certainly far more cheaply; except those of the very first order, the restaurants are inferior to our clubs. The ordinary dining-houses of London are, however, inferior to those of similar rank in Paris. Taken all in all, France may be no worse in point of cookery than in England or Germany, but it is hardly better. Amongst British travellers there are still a few enthusiasts who go into raptures over the fare provided at the monster hotels and the more famous restaurants. But Frenchmen themselves are of a different opinion, and it is a significant fact that the restaurants most popular with French barristers, journalists, artists, officers, and well-to-do bachelors in general are precisely those where the dinner is of an English kind, that is, where a cortége of solemn looking joints is wheeled in at six o'clock and made to do duty as the staple article of the evening's dinner. And this, be it observed, is not a question of economy for, a dinner off the joint with accompaniment of the usual et ceteras is not any cheaper—often much less so, indeed—than a purely French dinner of three or four courses. But Frenchmen are placed on the horns of a dilemma. Long acquaintance has made them distrustful of stews. It is the old question of *Timeo Danaos*. Under the heaps of mushrooms and olives lurks mischief. Those, therefore, who cannot afford to pay twenty francs for a dinner at the Café Anglais, or to keep a cook of their own, prefer relying upon the simple joints set in fashion by England, and dine—from mulligatawney or oxtail to Stilton cheese inclusive—very much as if they were on this side of the Channel. The only thing they have not yet been able to accustom themselves to entirely is the taking of beer whilst eating. But this is an innovation which, like the joints, is destined to have its day. Already, under the pretext of trying British pale ale, many Frenchmen may be descried handling plate-tankards at luncheon. Inveterate patriots bewail the practice as another symptom of Anglo-mania; but the Anglo-maniacs contend—whether truly or no we pretend not to say—that in this age of progress the French wines have shown a tendency to follow in the wake of French stews, and that the only way of being certain that one is drinking of a sound vintage, wholesome, cheap, and unadulterated, is to drink beer.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

WHERE DO THINGS COME FROM?

This question is asked in *All the Year Round*, in an article from which we make a few extracts:—

What shall we say of the kids? If it be matter of wonder where all the seals come from, how much more wonderful, how stupefying and stunning is the thought of the myriads of young goats, whose existence is absolutely necessary to furnish the gloves of the whole civilised world? Kids! How is it that there exist six yards of ground anywhere, without kids browsing thereon? One would expect that the earth would be teeming and swarming with kids. In every town in England, in France, in Europe, gloves made of what at least professes to be the skin of the kid are exposed for sale; while in the large capitals, the number of shops devoted exclusively to the diffusion of kid gloves is almost incredible. Taking Paris and London alone, and occupying ourselves only with a few of the principal thoroughfares, we should find enough of such shops to suggest the existence somewhere of such flocks of kids as would overrun at least all the pasture lands of the civilised earth.

I speak of the supply of the raw material, and not the enormous multiplication and sale of the gloves themselves. When one remembers how many are the occasions of show and ceremony where gloves of the palest and most delicate tints are alone admissible, and how soon (covering as they do a part of the frame which comes in continual contact with all sorts of objects) they become soiled and unfit for use, there is no difficulty in understanding the sale of almost any number of gloves that can be manufactured. It is the multiplication of the kids of whose skins the gloves are made, that is the staggering subject of reflection, and it is in connection with this, and remembering how comparatively rare, even in France, Italy, and Switzerland, and other goat producing countries, are the occasions when the traveller encounters kids in any number, that I find myself again and again constrained to ask, Oh where, and Oh where are your glove producing kids?

There was a taste the other day for pug dogs. Fashion had no sooner issued her mandate on the subject, than behold, in all directions there were pugs! The earth appeared to teem with short noses and black muzzles; and any one who wanted a pug—and chose to pay for it—was straightway provided with one of those fascinating animals. In..there any room for doubt that if phœnixes or up by the score as soon as in fashion they would turn

The consumption of champagne is confined to no particular place, nor to any especial season of the year. Always, everywhere, by everybody, this favourite drink is appreciated. One would think that the supply required for this country alone, and during that one period of the year we call "the season," would exhaust the produce of all the vineyards the champagne district can furnish. Let the reader consider the Derby Day, or merely take it in conjunction with the Cup Day at Ascot, and then endeavour to form some dimly approximate notion of the quantity of champagne required. There are those who have seen the champagne dripping through the floors of carriages at Epsom Downs; and even those who have not been favoured with that rich experience, but have merely witnessed the ordinary performances during the luncheon hours there, are able to form a tolerably accurate idea of the rate at which champagne disappears on the occasion of those wondrous orgies.

At the Ascot meeting it is the same story. The same at Goodwood, Doncaster, Newmarket. At the minor races, at Henley, at every regatta held at Cowes, or anywhere, and on all occasions of a private nature, at which we have just seen the dish of plovers' eggs make a goodly appearance, it is again the same. The thought of all the champagne required for England, not to speak of the still greater quantities needed for the supply of Continental capitals, and there not alone for those great festal occasions when royal personages meet together and are entertained at banquets, balls, and the like, but for all the smaller and snugger meals which come off at restaurants, cafés, hotels, and taverns—the thought, I say, of all this champagne, and all this society as I may say floating in it, becomes distracting.

But where does that same creamy liquor all come from? We all know that we are expected to swallow a great deal in connection with our wines besides the liquid itself. It requires a most remarkable amount of faith to suppose that those small tracts of land which give their name to the more renowned growths of France and Germany can supply all the cellars throughout Europe. An enigma this, which, with regard to other wines, may be looked upon as simply a difficulty; but which, when champagne is in question, culminates into an impossibility.

ARCADIA.

I remember, in the days of my innocence, being a good deal impressed by a sentence in Albert Smith's lecture upon Mont Blanc, wherein he spoke of the wear and tear and consequent exhaustion of the life of a literary man in London, to which it seemed that the ascent of Mont Blanc formed a necessary relief. At that period I rather believed in literary men in London. I supposed them to be a strange excitable race, talking with unutterable smartness in clubsmoking-rooms, plunged at one moment into a Grub-street garret, and, at another the idols of the gilded drawing-rooms of a luxurious aristocracy. I have since made the acquaintance of some of them, and must confess to a certain disappointment; not, of course, that their conversation is not always overflowing with pointed epigrams, but that somehow their external life is apt to be remarkably humdrum. They frequently dress like other people, pay their bills quarterly, marry and live in decent houses, and turn out their work as mechanically and regularly as clerks in a railway station. Artists, as became their temperament, used to act the Bohemian character better; but since beards have come into general use it has become less easy to distinguish between them and the vulgar herd which travels in omnibuses and holds season-tickets in the Metropolitan Railway. The man of business, again, used to be a pet illusion of mine. I fancied him a millionaire one day and a pauper the next, up to the elbows in mysterious calculations, and ruling the commerce of the world from the smoky dens in which he (occasionally) plundered the innocent. This type has certainly stood the test of experience better than most; and the writers of romance, whenever they are out of other characters, may find thrilling incidents enough in all conscience in the history of modern speculation. Yet, even here, I have my doubts whether the excitement is generally so overpowering, the work so absorbing, and the danger of softening of the brain so terribly imminent, as we are sometimes inclined to fancy. Certainly I have found men who, in my fancy, were plunged in the very vortex of business, wonderfully ready to relax in a friendly chat, and even to take a comfortable lunch, and, it may be, to smoke a cigar after it in the very middle of their working hours. Undoubtedly those things that are always going up and down in the City—to quote Mr. Weller's famous periphrasis—are unpleasantly apt to scatter ruin and misery, and occasionally madness and suicide, in the course of their fearful circumgyrations; but somehow or other there is even there a greater element of prosaic calm than we sometimes fancy, and people do manage to snatch a hasty repose on the brink of the precipice. At any rate, of all the impositions by which men delude themselves and their familes, that of over-work and over-excitement is one of the commonest. Lads at the university always attribute their ailments—especially when speaking to their mothers—to overstudy; and the same device is wonderfully prevalent in maturer life. The instances of men broken down under extreme application to business are frequent and distressing enough; but they would be more distressing to my mind if I had not observed how many of the victims persuade themselves that they are desperately hard at work when they are counting the flies on the ceiling of their office, and manage to come home early every day, to take good long holidays, and preserve complexions of the ruddiest hue and health. The old lawyers, unless they lied (which is out of the question), used to study in their youth for eighteen hours a day; and in maturer years to rise at dawn and to labour late into the night. One great lesson which has only been laid to heart in modern times is the importance of holidays; and if we do more in the same time, we certainly take longer periods of complete repose. The genus of which I am speaking was ill represented in Arcadia; but there was a typical specimen in the podgy tradesman, who kept a shop of miscellaneous articles in the main street. He passed most of his time basking in the sun on a rickety chair with a large pipe in his mouth; and I fear, from the conformation of his nose, that he occasionally solaced himself with some of the contents of the black bottles in his window. He must have been a good judge of bowls, for he steadily watched the perennial game in the street with one eye; but I doubt his keenness in business, judging from the obvious dislike with which he regarded the rare customer who compelled him to retire behind his counter.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

THE HISTORY OF A BONNET.

A bonnet originally was the name given to a man's head-gear. There were the bonnets of priests, the bonnets of nobles, which were of velvet and ermine, or of velvet surrounded by the coronet, and which we still see pictured in their armorial bearings, and the bonnet of Bluff King Hal's time which beef-eater's yet wear. Shakespeare, writing about that period, is our witness that a bonnet was a man's covering, when in "Coriolanus" he makes one of his puppets say, "Go to them with thy bonnet in thy hand." And again "Hamlet," "Put your bonnet to its right use; 'tis for the head." And Shakespeare's puppets were so life-like, they never transgressed the natural, even in an epithet misplaced. The Scotch to this day call their caps "bonnets," and Scott, writing his stirring war song:

"March, march, Ettrick and Teviotdale,
March, march, Clydesdale and Liddesdale,"

adds:

"All the blue bonnets are over the border."

Not only is the bonnet of masculine meaning, but in England alone has it been appropriated as a title for part of a woman's walking costume. In France, "bonnet" has been usurped by the *femme de chambre*, but only to be laid on the pillow and slept in. Madame and Mademoiselle may use a bonnet *de nuit*, but they are seen in the Champs Elysée or the Bois de Boulogne in a chapeau. Should any miss or her mamma there venture forth in her bonnet, she would probably be forwarded to Charente as incurable; for is not that pretty little white article her nightcap, as we term it? In Germany, too, a bonnet is known as a hut or hat, though, indeed, they more frequently adopt the French term, chapeau or capote, and now and then it is a toque; but a toque specifies what we call a hat for a lady—a sort of coronet-shaped Scotch cap.

The original meaning of the word bonnet was applied to a fortification, a sort of parapet erection without a moat. In sea language a bonnet is an addition to a sail—hence is the head covering called a bonnet; it is a fortification for the head, and, in the case of a lady, very like an addition to a sail, especially when her garments are ample and flowing. The first bonnets introduced for ladies truly were fortifications—towers in size, and amazing in strength and amplitude. To deem a bonnet the correct and only meet covering for a woman's head betrays very great ignorance, for the huge blinkers known under that name, and now happily discarded—we sincerely hope never to be resuscitated—are of very modern origin, scarce a hundred years old, dating only from the end of the eighteenth century, at a period of bad taste and bad morals in the French Court—that is, soon after the Revolution had turned society topsyturvy, and scarcely skimmed off the first rough scum of the new settlement. A veil is really the only entirely feminine head-covering the ladies have ever possessed. In the Middle Ages their caps, as we are informed, resembled the bonnets of men when more than a veil was needed, and even to these a veil usually was added. Afterwards hats were assumed. Later hoods mantled fair heads. But the hood is not exclusively a feminine ornament. Kings, commoners, and priests have worn it. In the days of Queen Anne, Addison complained of the distracting influence of the ladies' gay-coloured hoods at church, and censures their coquetry. They were just then introduced, and the height of fashion; previously, towers of hair, sometimes covered with lace caps, or ornamented with little hats, alone rested on the head. So it is obvious enough that whatever ladies may choose to wear, every new fashion will get roundly censured by the sarcastic or witty old fogies of the day, who are nevertheless ready to do homage to a pretty one, and slight a plain one, till some misfortune, perhaps, teaches them the value of a good heart over a good complexion, whether the idol or the scarecrow is disguised in a bonnet or not. To our notion, a single hood of blue or cherry colour must have been far more decent than a fantastical *coiffure* uncovered and bedizened.

When the French revolution first occurred the still tormenting society assumed everything upon a Greek model (*soi-disant*), and made a fancied resemblance to the classic a pretext for bad taste and a lack of decency. As matters subsided a little, and a consulate, afterward an empire, was established. Still, dresses were gored—as narrowing them toward the top is termed—close to the figure; the skirts were of the scantiest and shortest dimensions; and, as a wit of the period said, "They commenced too late, and ended too soon." An inch was all that was accorded to the length of the waist, and the neck and arms were entirely exposed; while the lightness of the other garments revealed the whole contour of the figure. To make amends for this brevity and compression, the surplus material expanded like a huge excrescence in bonnets. Close observers will notice that meanness in one direction is almost always accompanied by extravagance in another, not only in character, not only in household and in personal expenses, but in matters of the toilette. When, recently, huge crinolines were adopted, the head was compressed into the very smallest outline, and the bonnet slung around the neck by ribbons, was suffered to hang like the unused hood of a mantle upon the neck behind the head. Now that crinolines are invisible and skirts shortened, heads have become huge in chignons and other expressions of fancy—the latest fashion being a helmet of hair equal in size to Minerva's, and formed of rich loose plaitings from the very brow over the ears to the poll, high in altitude, and as much as possible in appearance like two large braided chignons united on the head, one toward the face, the other toward the back, and both perpendicular. Of course bonnets are, as betting men say, nowhere. The superfluity to make up for deficiency of skirt and bonnet juts out in hair.

To return, however, to the origin of the bonnet. The first thing ever seen in the annals of costume at all approaching a bonnet is the Mary Stewart hood, which appeared first in the fifteenth century, although it afterward obtained the name of the unfortunate young Queen who always wore it. It was really a hood, and not properly a bonnet. Later, in Charles the Second's reign, a suggestion of modern bonnet is found, much as it is worn now. This has deep strings worn a few years back, and the mantilla of last season. But the bonnet actual and proper was not invented or assumed till after the first French revolution, at the end of the eighteenth century, as already named.—*Caswell's Magazine*.

Playwrights and Scene-painters.—The case of Callcott v. Sullivan came before the Judges sitting in Banco in the Court of Common Pleas in November. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., said that this was an action brought by Mr. William Callcott, the scene painter, against Mr. Barry Sullivan, of the Holborn Theatre, to recover damages for having been improperly dismissed from his employment of scene painter at that theatre, a situation of which the salary was £12 a week. At the trial before the Lord Chief Baron the verdict was for the plaintiff for £100, and the present motion was for a rule for a new trial upon the grounds of misdirection, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. There was also another point. The facts were these:—The engagement was for a year from the 11th of April last, and the dismissal took place about six weeks afterwards. The first play that Mr. Sullivan put upon the stage was "Money," and he desired Mr. Albert Callcott, who represented his brother, the plaintiff, at the theatre, to paint the necessary scenes. This work was done, but not to Mr. Sullivan's satisfaction. The next play was "The School for Scandal," in which the library or screen scene was the most important one. Now Mr. Callcott did not paint a library at all, for there was not a single book in the place but the one that Joseph Surface was discovered reading, and how he came by that book no one could imagine. Mr. Sullivan complained, and desired Mr. A. Callcott to paint some books. This was done, but there was another arrangement which was fatal to the whole thing. Their lordships would remember that when Sir Peter Teazle made his appearance Lady Teazle was placed behind a screen out of his sight, while Sir Peter himself was afterwards put into a cupboard. But the cupboard intended for his accommodation was so placed that he would have to go behind the screen to get at it, and must see Lady Teazle; so that if anything had taken place which had led to proceedings in another court, the Queen's proctor would undoubtedly have intervened. Mr. Sullivan at 2 o'clock directed this blunder to be remedied, but when the scene was wanted at ten o'clock it was found that nothing had been done to it. It was admitted that the alteration could have been made in two or three hours, but Mr. Callcott said that it was his dinner time, and he would not put his dinner off. Mr Sullivan overlooked this, but subsequently something occurred which he could not overlook. He directed Mr. A. Callcott to paint a drawing-room scene, which room was to contain some mirrors. He did not, nor was he bound to, say what he wanted the scene for; but Mr. Callcott said that he did not know what it was wanted for, and he would be —— if he would paint it until he did. For this the plaintiff was dismissed. The Lord Chief Baron made remarks to the jury as to whether they thought that an opportunity had been given to Mr. Callcott to express his regret for what had taken place; whereas it was now submitted that it was his duty to have told the jury that the refusal to obey a reasonable order justified the dismissal. Rule granted.

Interesting Find.—The *North German Correspondent* says:—"A number of coins, 1419 in all, have been found in the convent of St. Annunciata at Florence, and have come into the possession of the National Museum; 2 are of gold, 58 of silver, and the remaining 1359 of copper. The gold pieces bear the likeness of Valentinian II. and Justin III. Of the silver coins there are 1 of Julius Cæsar, 2 of Pompey, 9 of Marius Antonius, 2 of Octavian, 1 of Tiberius, 2 of Trajan, and 2 of Antoninus Pius. Several Etruscan and Volscian pieces are to be found among the copper coins, 1 of King Juba, 23 of Caracalla, 11 of Heliogabalus, 33 of Constantine, 1 of Alaric, King of the Goths, and 167 of the Free Cities. Besides these, 162 old medals were found, and a number of small works of art in a glass vessel, vases of various forms, and 3 lamps.

Which of his relatives is a habitual criminal the last to desert?—His *haunts*.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE ....Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Adelaide wheat
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills,"
Fresh and new, now landing, ex Anna,
On SALE by
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney,
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

FLOUR.—Hart's and Ferguson's, ex Kalahomo. National Mills, Golden Age, ex Crown.
C. WILSON,
64, Margaret-street.

SUGARS ex Jane Maria. — Beautiful Counters on SALE. E. Chapman and Co., opp. Union Bank.

FLOUR ex Siwa.—Golden Age, in ½-sacks, very superior quality. E. Chapman & Co., op. Union Bank.

LIVERPOOL Coarse and Fine SALT, landing ex Mary Ann Wilson, Henry Bell, Pitt-street.

LEA AND PERRINS'
Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by connoisseurs to be the only GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the Foreign Markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrin have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondence with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
Agents — MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—Grateful and Comforting.—The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. tin-lined packets, labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.
MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole proprietors,
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
London.

The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor, Brothers, having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many, who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.
"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."
See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.
"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London.

SEED POTATOES.—Prime sample of White Roughs on SALE, warranted. JOHN CLARK, Market Wf.

SEED POTATOES—Kidney, white roughs, and black Derwents. J. GRAHAM, Seedsman, Market.

DAKIN, BROTHERS' CELEBRATED BAKING POWDER.
Wholesale only of
S. OWEN and CO., 514, George-street.

FOR SALE, coir fibre, tapioca, sago, white and black pepper, nutmegs, pimento, cloves, cassia; cinnamon, whole and ground; orange pekoe and gunpowder tea. F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-street.

NATIVE SQUATTERS, try the N. S. Wales Ration Sugar, at W. Douglass and Co.'s, opp. Police Office.

ENGLISH BACON.—English breakfast bacon in splendid condition. J. MALONY, William-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
☞ Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

FALLON'S ALBURY WINE.—These very superior wines, in hogsheads, quartercasks, and cases, on SALE by
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
Agents for J. J. Fallon.

WHITBREAD and CO.'S EXPORT LONDON STOUT AND ALE.—Messrs. WHITBREAD and CO. are ready to supply merchants and shippers with the Autumn Brewings of their EXPORT STOUT and EXPORT XX ALE, at the following prices and terms:—Export Stout, £4 per hogshead, casks included, delivered free on board in London; Export XX Ale, £4 4s. per hogshead, casks included, delivered free on board in London. Cash, one month from date of invoice, less 5 per cent. discount. Messrs. Whitbread and Co. recommend that orders for export should be shipped between 1st November and 1st May.—Brewery, Chiswell-street, London, E.C.

EDUCATIONAL MICROSCOPES, with selected objects in neat cases, £2 2s, £4 4s, and £5 5s.
Drawing-room microscopes and apparatus, £10 to £10.
GALVANIC and MAGNETIC MACHINES, for medical purposes, £2 10s, £3, and £5.
The electric lamp, and numerous interesting experiments.
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Barometers and thermometers, hygrometers, anemometers
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, various.
Best 5-inch transit theodolite, oblong compass, £30.
ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES, £1 10s to £40
Pocket telescopes, binocular field glasses, &c.
DISSOLVING VIEWS and MAGIC LANTERNS
New aphengescope for opaque objects, 40s
Lantern and box of slides, 15s to 70s
HYDROMETERS and GAUGING RODS
Glass hydrometers, Beaumé's saccharometers
Twaddell's hydrometers, glass velenches, &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars, free on application.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO. (late Brush and Mac Donnell), 326, George-street.

IRON HOOPING, for SALE. Apply at the Herald Office.

MARYLAND WINE, bottled by T. Barker, Esq. Agent, J. MALONY, William-street.

ALBURY WINE—Fallon's, Reisling, Muscat, &c. J. MALONY, William-street.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS.—For SALE, 400-gallon Iron Tanks, in bond or duty paid. Apply E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf, foot of King-street.

GARRET'S, or Ransome and Sim's Dressing-Machines wanted. M. Alexander, Offices, 54, Margaret-st.

TO ISLAND TRADERS.
SHOT. SHOT. SHOT.
Tomahawks, butchers' knives, muskets
Gun caps, burning-glasses, glass beads
Plane irons, adzes, hoes, spades
Three-legged pots, gunpowder, FF and FFF.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

SHEEP-WASHING MACHINERY.
Centrifugal Pumps, capable of throwing from 100 to 3000 gallons per minute.
Soaks and Swims, with all the latest improvements.
Spouts, with the most approved of plan for adjusting the jet of water, very compact, and light for carriage.
On SALE at the Waterview Dock Works, Balmain.

TURNING LATHE, with slide rest, for SALE. WRIGHT and CO., 475, George-street.

LAMB and FLAG Ingot TIN on SALE by the undersigned,
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

TINPLATES, Block Tin, Galvanized Tubing, Air Bricks, and Lath Nails. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

TWO Wire FIGURES, also Telescope BURNER, for SALE cheap. 157, Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

TO PAINTERS.—For SALE, Two Paint Grinding MACHINES, 10s each. 51, Bank-st., Chippendale.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

RICHMOND RIVER SAW MILLS.—Orders taken for rough and dressed mountain PINE by the proprietor.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

No. 70-13. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 2nd February, 1870.
LAND FOR CATTLE SALE YARDS. — The Municipal Council are prepared to receive, until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, offers from parties having for sale, within ten miles of Sydney, sufficient area of LAND for the CONSTRUCTION OF CATTLE SALE YARDS. Offers to be accompanied by a description or Plan of the Land, the quantity for sale, and price per acre for the entire block or a portion thereof.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

THE INTERIOR.—Wanted, to purchase a HOMESTEAD, with House or Cottage, and a few acres of cultivated land, on either the Southern or Western Lines of Railway. Persons having such a property for SALE will address to Mr. Jacob Adams, Herald Office.

A BAKER'S BUSINESS to be SOLD, cheap. Mr. COOPER, Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

WATER FRONTAGE SITE for SALE, Elizabeth Bay, Darlinghurst—three-quarters of an acre; a more lovely spot could not be found. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, 2 acres of LAND, with a hut upon it, one acre in cultivation with fruit trees. Apply to JAMES SNOW, near the Schoolhouse, North Sydney.

A BARGAIN.—For SALE, close to Haymarket, three weatherboard COTTAGES, freehold, good title; price, £210 cash; rental, £44 per annum. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 128, Elizabeth-street North.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE, first-class Canopy-top OMNIBUS. Terms liberal. Second-hand 'BUS, part payment taken—fair value allowed. ROWLEY and WAINMAN, Paddington.

FOR SALE, HORSE, Tip Dray, and Harness. P. Kennedy, opposite Military Barracks, Paddington.

HORSES, £3, £4, £5, not subject to trial in the sand; pony, £3. Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

WANTED, to SELL, the lot, HORSE, CAB, HARNESS. Apply No. 4, Bay-street, Glebe.

FOR SALE, the Omnibuses GALATEA and PRINCE ALFRED. Apply to C. RICHARDS.

A HANSOM CAB, Horse, and Harness to be SOLD. 421, Castlereagh-street, near Goulburn-street.

FOR SALE, Chaise Cart and Harness, Concord Buggy, Spring-cart. 326, Elizabeth-street South.

BUGGIES and HARNESS, cheapest and best assortment in Sydney. GIBSON, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

TWO Double-seated BUGGIES, £25 each; single-seated Buggy, £18; two Thrupp's Dogcarts, £18 and £20; Spring Van and Harness, £8; Tip Dray and Harness, £8. GIBSON and CO., Pitt-street.

BAY HORSE, 15-3, very stylish Phaeton and Buggy horse, £18; well-bred brown horse, 5 years old, first-class buggy and saddle horse, £14; bay cob, good weight carrier, and quiet in harness, £15. GIBSON and CO.

HORSE (ten trial), Van and Harness, £14; Horse, dray, and harness, £14. GIBSON and CO., Pitt-st.

BUGGY for SALE.—Two-seated cut-under BUGGY; stands high. Can be seen at Mr. Hinton's yard, Bligh-street.

FOR SALE, Omnibus CAR, three HORSES, and HARNESS, complete; license paid; now plying. Price, £40. Apply Caxton Livery Stables, 156, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, second-hand DOGCART. Apply by letter, stating price, to P. S., Post-office, Newtown.

FOR SALE, the racing BICYCLE, Red Jacket, weight 40 lbs.; a bargain. PARFITT, Woolloomooloo.

STOCK AND STATIONS

SUPERIOR CATTLE PROPERTY.
For SALE, by private contract, to close a partnership, the whole or half-interest in
THE TELAMON STATION,
on the Logan River, sixty miles distant from Brisbane, with 4400 head (more or less) of superior well-bred cattle.
Area 160 square miles, 8000 acres of which have been secured by the lessees, and will become an absolute freehold under the new Act. The Run is divided into Paddocks by fences and impassable creeks.
The Cattle are very quiet and well-bred, the country is of good fattening quality, and there is a ready sale at Brisbane and Ipswich for all the cattle as soon as they are fat.
It is rarely so desirable a property is in the market, and any one in search of a really good investment is recommended to inspect it at once. It can be reached in three days from Sydney.
Full particulars on application to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

AUCTION SALES

DAWSON and CO. will sell, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A horse, spring-cart, and harness, a complete turn-out, and well adapted for grocer's or other work.

Horses, broken to saddle and harness.
DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 246, Pitt street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of superior horses, all thoroughly broken-in.
☞ These horses are fresh from the country, are for bona fide sale, and will be sold subject to trial. Some of them are now on view at the stables.

Wooller's Horse Repository, Pitt-street.
MR. S. WOOLLER sells by auction, daily, horses and carts; and at Camperdown Sale Yards, any day, by arrangement.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.

To 'Bus and Cab Proprietors.
GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
The omnibus Australian; carries 20 passengers, and plying to Burwood.

Wollongong Horses.
GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from E. H. Weston, Esq., Wollongong, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
15 head of first-class saddle and harness horses, amongst which are some good match pairs.
Mr. Weston's horses are too well known to need comment.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Bath Chair.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
An invalid chair.

Horse, Four-wheeled Covered Van, and Harness.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The above useful turn-out, suitable for a grocer or baker.
Horse subject to any trial.

Handsome Saddle and Harness Horse.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome bay gelding, black points, 15 3, perfect in saddle and buggy, and a first-rate match horse.

Wool and Sheepskins.
MR. GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Wool Warehouses, 30, Hunter-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock,
Wool, and
Sheepskins.
☞ On view at Stores, Queen's-place.

H. S. GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Lucerne and oaten hay, straw, potatoes, wheat, &c.
Offices, 282, Pitt-street.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. S. and A. Badgery, Esqrs., to sell by auction, at his Yards, at Annandale, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock,
50 head of very superior paddock-fed cattle (in lots).

G. M. PITT has received instructions from G. D. Lane, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
144 head of extra prime fat cattle (in lots).

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Samuel Ferguson, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime and weighty fat cattle (in lots).

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. B. Richards to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 10th instant, at 11 a.m.
200 head of really prime fat cattle, of the RVP brand, in lots to suit purchasers.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Lime! Lime! Lime!
BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from the Marulan Marble Lime Company to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
18 tons best marble lime; in lots to suit purchasers.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, wheat, potatoes, &c.
Terms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, straw, lucerne, oats, &c.
At Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, fruit, potatoes, &c.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c. Terms, cash.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Alexander Kirker, pawnbroker, Liverpool-street, as advertised in Herald.

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Slops, &c.
WEDNESDAY, February 9th.
Important to Drapers, Clothiers, Tailors, and others.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of consignment offered last week, comprising rough hollands, calicos, hosiery, clothing, prints, &c., &c.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Clothing, Drapery, Crimean and White Shirts, Tweeds, Black Cloth, Watches, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The above.

Important to Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.
Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.
GEORGE HURLEY and CO., Auctioneers for the Sale of Drapery, Household Furniture, Books, &c., have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
17 packages general drapery and clothing, comprising

Striped trouserings	White L. C. shirts
Ditto drills	Venetian ditto
Fancy tweeds	Shepherd check crimean ditto
Ditto prints	Lt. ground and fancy ditto
Ditto shirtings	Duck and dungaree trousers
Hollands	Striped drill ditto
Fancy dress stuff	Black and fancy doe ditto
Flannels	Mole trousers
White longcloths	Black cloth sacs
Greys, 4-4 and 8-4	Blue diagonal ditto
Coburgs	Ditto ditto vests
Gambroons	Black cloth ditto
Serges, all wool	White linen hats and caps
Madder pockets	French felt hats
Steel skirts	Ditto ditto Yankees
Hosiery	Braces, belts, ties, &c.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 10th instant.
Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
New and Seasonable Goods, just landed ex John C. Munro and other late arrivals, of several favourite makers.
To the Trade, Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.
MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 230, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
Invoices of new and seasonable boots and shoes, in
Ladies'
Girls'
Children's, and
Gent's
goods, in great variety, now landing, ex late arrivals, in splendid order.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.
No reserve.

To Tobacconists and Cigar Dealers.
ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 202, Lower George-street, opposite Long's-buildings, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The goodwill, counters, shelving, and gas-fittings of a tobacconist and cigar shop; also, the stock in-trade, comprising every variety of the best American and colonial tobaccos; meerschaum, myall, and other pipes; a large quantity of cigars, in and out of bond; fancy goods in every variety.
The SHOP to be LET. Particulars to-morrow.

5 Hogsheads Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
Without reserve.
PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
5 hogsheads Richardson, Earp, and Slater's ale.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 8th February.
To Oil and Colour Men
To Painters, Ironmongers, and others
Ex Sir John Lawrence, from London.
For Positive Sale.
PEEK and FRERICHS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
85 packages of
White lead, 28-lb. kegs
Red ditto, 56-lb. ditto
Zinc white, 28-lb. ditto
Black paint, 28-lb. ditto
Red ditto, 28-lb. ditto
Green ditto, 28-lb. ditto
Blue ditto, 28-lb ditto
Yellow ditto, 28-lb. ditto
Brunswick green, 3 shades
Celestial blue
Chrome yellow, 3 shades
Yellow ochre and umber.
Terms at sale.

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TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of Boots and Shoes, Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.
On the Premises of Mr. J. C. Beare, top of William-street, Woolloomooloo.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. J. C. Beare to sell
The whole of his stock.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms, cash.

CASTOR OIL.

R. F. STUBBS and CO will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
100 cases castor oil.
Terms, liberal.

Hoop Iron, Galvanized Iron Piping
Leather Belting.
Gunny Bags.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, February 8, at 11 o'clock,
10 tons ½-inch hoop iron
100 lengths ¾-inch galvanized iron piping
7 rolls belting, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 5 inch, hemp sewn, and riveted.
Terms, liberal.

BLACK OIL.

A small shipment for unreserved sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, February 8, 1870, at 11 o'clock,
20 casks black oil.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

ASH OARS AND SWEEPS.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
70 ash oars and sweeps.
Terms at sale

FLAX ENGINE PACKING.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
80 coils flax engine packing, in lots to suit purchasers.

Assorted 1-lb. Jams.

Just landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 9, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases Fernhaugh's 1-lb. assorted jams, each 5 dozen.
Terms, liberal.

Scotch Pipes.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 9, at 11 o'clock,
90 boxes fancy Scotch pipes, assorted.
Particulars at sale.

Java Table Rice.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 9, at 11 o'clock,
80 bags fine table-dressed rice.
Terms, liberal.

Mauritius Sugars.

Balance of the Cargo of barque Jane Maria.

For Unreserved Sale,
To close accounts.

Under Instructions from the Importers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Jane Maria, comprising—
786 bags finest yellow crystals and counters
391 bags white crystals.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 9th, at 11 o'clock,
280 packages oilmen's stores, groceries.
Full particulars in morning's issue.

TUESDAY, February 8th, 1870.

143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

Without reserve.

Gilt Frame and Room Mouldings.

To Painters, Picture Frame Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Slattery's Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank, THIS DAY, Tuesday, February 8th, 1870, at 11 o'clock precisely,
O—1190 feet gilt picture frame mouldings
½ inch, 22,120 ditto ditto ditto
US—633 ditto maple ditto ditto
T—3-8, 1090 ditto gilt room mouldings
4-8, 1036 ditto ditto ditto
5-8, 1030 ditto ditto ditto
6-8, 1032 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, February 8th, 1870.

143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.
Furniture and Sundries.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at Slattery's Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank, THIS DAY, February 8th, 1870, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Dining and loo tables, chairs, chest of drawers, iron bedsteads, bedding, couches, forms, towel horses, frames, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Auction Sale of Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c. Now landing ex Nineveh and J. C. Munro.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 10th and 11th instant.

Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
63 packages, now being received.
Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

Preliminary Announcement.

☞ Imperative Sale by auction of
Men's Clothing
Boys' and Youths' ditto
Woollens, &c.,
being the whole of the Stock-in-Trade of a Clothier.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock each day.

To Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
A retail stock of clothing, &c.
Further particulars will be duly published.

THIS DAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets (East side).

In an Assigned Estate.

To Drapers, Tailors, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
Crimean shirts, flannel, hosiery, trousers, vests, black cloth coats, coburg, alpaca, black cloth, tweed, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Intestate Estate of Mr. James Roberts.

WEDNESDAY, February 9, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, St. Peters, Cook's River Road.

Household Furniture and Effects
One Pair of Grey Ponys
Pair of Bay Cobs, suitable for saddle or harness
Lot Timber, Building Materials, and Sundries.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Highly-important Sale by Auction of City Freehold Property, in the Estate of the late Mr. Thomas Kerrigan, by order of the Executor, Mr. R. M. Lindsay.

Stone House, Clyde-street, Miller's Point
Cottage, No. 48, Sussex-street, near Erskine-street
Cottage and Shop, corner of Goulburn and Sussex streets
Allotment of Land, corner of Sussex-street and Dixon-street.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, On THURSDAY, 10th February.

To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. R. M. Lindsay, executor of the late Mr. Thomas Kerrigan, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on THURSDAY, 10th February, at 11 o'clock,
A substantial stone house, No. 22, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, containing 4 rooms and kitchen; now let to Mr. Fox at 10s. per week
A brick cottage, No. 48, Sussex-street, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, now in the occupation of Mrs. Leslie
Cottage and shop, corner of Sussex and Goulburn streets, now in the occupation of Mrs. Silkman and Mrs. Kenway.
Allotment of land, corner of Goulburn and Dixon streets.
Terms at sale.

For particulars apply W. Hellyer, Esq., solicitor; or to the auctioneers.

NEW SEED OF CEDRUS DEODARA.

To Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day,
2 baskets of seed of the CEDRUS DEODARA.
Just received from India per last mail.
Terms, cash.

N.B.—The seed is put up in bags, containing 1 and 2 lbs. each, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by Messrs. Rogers and Co. to sell by auction, at their Showrooms, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer and Painter's, THIS DAY, February 8th.
The whole of their stock of superior bedsteads and bedding, consisting of
Hair, fibre, and flax mattresses
Wool and flock beds
Palliasses, bolsters, and pillows
Handsome bedsteads and cots
Several bales New Zealand flax, lot of empty cases.

No reserve. Terms, cash.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

Highly Important and Attractive Auction Sale.

TUESDAY, 8th February.

Under Instructions from the Importers.

The Cargo of the Edith Banfield, just arrived from Mauritius, including
Bright Grainy Ration Sugars
Brown Counters and Crystals
Yellow ditto ditto
Soft White Counters, and
Finest White Crystals.

To Merchants, Speculators, Storekeepers, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the Edith Banfield, just arrived from Mauritius, including a good assortment of ration, counter, and crystal sugars.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

CONGOU TEAS.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, to close accounts.

TUESDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
The balances of various shipments of teas, including about 300 packages.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale.

TUESDAY, 8th February.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Sugars
Balances of Shipments of Teas
Damaged Sugars, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of goods, as above.
Terms at sale.

Canary Seed.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th, at 11 o'clock,
15 casks canary seed.
Terms at sale.

Matthews' Celebrated Edinburgh Sauce.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock.
15 cases Matthews' celebrated Edinburgh sauce.
Terms at sale.

To close accounts.

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED BEER.

For Unreserved Sale.

TUESDAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock prompt.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
14 hogsheads Trent Brewery ale
10 ditto M'Ewen's ditto
12 ditto Dawson's ditto
Sundry lots bottled beer.
Terms at sale.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Glendower, Captain Brinsden, from London. More or less damaged.

AUCTION SALE, THURSDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 10th February, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Glendower, more or less damaged,
60 barrels Portland cement.
Terms, cash.

Sydney Common.

Great Sale of Park Road Building Sites.
Preliminary Notice.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER is instructed by his Worship the Mayor to draw the attention of builders, and those desirous of securing these freeholds, to another unreserved sale, on the ground, Sydney Common, on THURSDAY, 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
17 allotments, 30 feet to Park Road, by 140 feet to L[illegible]nster-street.
Terms: 3 years.
Plans at Town-hall.

By order of the Mortgagee.

Eligible Leasehold Property, at the corner of Elizabeth and Randle streets, near the Sydney Railway Station.

WANT and SIMPSON have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms, No. 271, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The leasehold property above described, on which are two (2) brick-built houses fronting Elizabeth-street, with sufficient land adjoining, in Elizabeth and Randle streets, for the erection of several other houses, which would find immediate tenants. The whole held under lease for the residue of 99 years, at a ground rent of £30 a year.
Terms: £300 of the purchase money may remain secured on the property.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to the auctioneers.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

First-class Fattening Stations
URAWILKEY EAST
URAWILKEY WEST
KEILNOWIE
GIBEAN.
Also, 320 Acres of Purchased Land.
These stations are bounded by the pastoral runs of Messrs. M'Culloch, Rundle, and Buchanan, and near the postal townships of Coonabarabran and Coonamble, together with 5000 fine-woolled Sheep and 500 head of mixed well-bred Cattle, to be mustered and delivered.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from the executors of the late James Hall, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Commercial Rooms, 388, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known fattening runs, the property of the late James Hall, Esq.
Urawilkey West, the home station; estimated area, 17,350 acres, watered by the Terodgery Creek.
At the east side of the creek are 40 acres of purchased land, upon which is erected a weatherboard house, containing 15 rooms, with verandah back and front, together with kitchen and other outbuildings; 2 acres of garden, well stocked with fruit trees; permanent well, killing yard, horse yard, &c., &c.
On the western side of the creek are 2 allotments of purchased land, 160 acres each, upon which is erected a well-built house, containing 10 rooms, all complete and in good order; kitchen, stable, and other out-buildings; also, 2 large dams, one of which is enclosed with a substantial three-rail fence. The other improvements on this side of the creek consist of paddock, half-mile square, enclosed by a three-rail fence; also, stock-yard and sheep-yard.
With the above will be sold 500 head (more or less) mixed cattle, all in first-rate condition, to be mustered and delivered.
Urawilkey.—Estimated area 32,000 acres, together with 5000 sheep, mixed sexes, purchased from J. B. Rundle, Esq., at 8s per head.
This station is well watered by the Terodgery and Ironbark Creeks. The improvements consist of 2 slab huts and sheep-yards.
Gibean.—Estimated area, 15,000 acres; unstocked.
Improvements are a 4-roomed house and stockyard. The station is watered by unfailing springs.
Keilnowie.—Estimated area, 15 000 acres; unstocked.
Improvements are a 4-roomed slab house, large dam, stockyards, well; grass paddock, a quarter of a mile square.
Further information may be obtained at our Office; or from Messrs. BLACKMAN and CONAWAY, Mudgee.

UNRESERVED SALE.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Two COTTAGES, Nos. 43 and 45, Duke-street, and Allotment of Land fronting Dowling-street, adjoining Hammond's Grocery Store.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Michael Sheehy to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 11th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land situated at Woolloomooloo, having 40 feet frontage to Dowling-street, and 40 feet to Duke-street,
with a depth of 103 feet, upon which, and fronting Duke-street, are erected
TWO NEATLY-FINISHED COTTAGES,
Nos. 43 and 45, built of stone and brick, each containing 3 rooms, with large yards, sheds, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The Dowling-street frontage is still vacant, and available for building purposes.

☞ This is a really snug favourably-situated city investment in the best part of Woolloomooloo, and only a short distance from Cowper Wharf.
Terms at sale.

PICTON.

LARKINS'S STEAM FLOUR MILL, together with extensive block of Land in the centre of the Town.
IMPROVED FARM and HOMESTEAD, 40 Acres, adjoining the Village Reserve, being portion of Walton's 266-acre grant, and now occupied by Mr. Larkins.
12 ACRES 8 PERCHES Village of Upper Picton, allotment No. 11, at the corner of Hill and Wild streets, and extending to Stonequarry Rivulet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 11th February, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1. LARKIN'S STEAM FLOUR MILL—a substantial brick and stone 3-story building, on the main road and Stonequarry Creek, in the centre of the town of Picton, together with machinery plant, &c., comprising 12-horse power engine, by P. N. Russell and Co., boiler, French burr stones, dressing and smutting machines, meal elevator, sack tackle and gear, all in working order.
, This is a well-known complete property, the only steam mill in the district, and the favourable abundant harvest will ensure to the purchaser a profitable constant business.
LOT 2. WINDMILL-HILL FARM—40 acres and 16 perches, with improvements, beautifully situated on the high land, about one mile from the town of Picton. The whole of the land is enclosed and subdivided into a number of paddocks, a large portion is cleared and has been in cultivation. The homestead comprises a Cottage of 6 apartments, surrounded by a vineyard and orchard of about 2 acres, terraced and well stocked with full-bearing choice trees.
LOT 3. 12 ACRES and 8 PERCHES, village of Upper Picton, near Lot 2. This is a favourably situated paddock on the Rivulet, and a pretty site.

☞ The whole of these lots must be absolutely sold to the highest bidder. They occupy the most valuable positions in Picton, and well worth attention and inspection.
Terms at sale.

BAPTIST-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

BUILDING ALLOTMENT, a few yards from Cleveland-street, between the properties of Messrs. Taylor (occupied by Mr. Meredith) and Baptist, and adjoining the Gardens. It has a frontage of 40 feet to Baptist-street, with a depth of 103 feet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described favourably-situated building allotment, abutting on Baptist's Gardens.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

At the Commercial Hotel, Wagga Wagga, WEDNESDAY, 16th February, at 12 o'clock.

22 CHOICE SITES, Town of Wagga Wagga, fronting Garwood, Gossett, Kincaird, and M'Kinnon streets, well known as portion of the estate of F. A. TOMPSON, Esq.

TWO SUBURBAN BLOCKS of LAND, grants to John Macnamarra, each about 30 acres.

TITLE—Unquestionable. Particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, Solicitors, Sydney.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Commercial Hotel, Wagga Wagga, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, at 12 o'clock,
TOWN OF WAGGA WAGGA,
22 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, containing each about HALF AN ACRE, with a frontage of 66 feet and upwards to Gurwood, Gossett, M'Kinnon, and Kincaird streets.

SUBURBAN BLOCKS,
Grants to John Macnamarra,

	A.	R.	P.
No. 117..	32	1	8
No. 118..	30	1	24

☞ Special attention is directed to the sale of this valuable land, as each lot must be absolutely disposed of on the above date.
Plans at the Rooms, Sydney, and at the Commercial Hotel, Wagga Wagga.
Terms at sale.

SUSSEX-STREET,
near Bathurst-street.

THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE INN,
On the west side of Sussex-street, adjoining the Sir William Wallace Inn, at the corner of Washington-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. W. Wilshire, Esq., to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 30 FEET TO SUSSEX-STREET, with a depth of 77 feet, extending to a lane on which, fronting Sussex-street, are those extensive premises known as THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE INN, containing 8 rooms and other apartments, with yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ This property is the centre of the Darling Harbour Wharfs, and surrounded by large important manufactories, in which a numerous body of mechanics find employment. The premises are let to a weekly tenant for £78 per annum.
Title—Unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. M'Carty, Son, and Donovan, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

VALUABLE ESTATE, occupying a most convenient and advantageous position close to the city of Goulburn, known as BAW BAW, situate on the Wollondilly River, comprising 1260 acres of SPLENDID LAND, having a river frontage of one mile, the distance from Goulburn being about four miles, WELL WATERED by the Wollondilly River, the Green Gully, and other creeks. The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a stone cottage of seven rooms, in good repair, with outbuildings, milking and stock yards, good garden, cultivation paddocks of 80 acres, and two grazing paddocks, containing respectively 600 and 60 acres, both enclosed by a nearly new two-railed fence in perfect order. The land is undulating, opening into good flats, with a good proportion of apple tree amongst the timber.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from the trustees of the late Thomas Moore, Esq., to offer for sale by public auction (unless previously disposed of privately), on the 21st March, 1870, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street,
The above valuable estate.
Baw Baw is beautifully situated on the Wollondilly River, of which it commands a long view, and would form a DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE in the salubrious climate of Goulburn.
Title unquestionable.
Terms liberal.

WEDNESDAY, 9th February.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CHOICE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock,

WOOLLOOMOOLOO,—Four Dowling-street.	houses in Dowling-street, Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, on the West side, close to the WOOLLOOMOOLOO CIRCULAR QUAY, and in the best portion of that improving locality.
SOUTH SYDNEY ESTATE—frontages to Newtown Road, Alma-street, Raglan-street, Codrington-street, Cleveland-street, and Old Newtown Road.	Freehold building allotments, forming portions of the celebrated South Sydney Estate, adjoining the city boundary, close to the University, the Affiliated Colleges, and the Public Recreation Ground, and comprising some splendid corner blocks.
CAMPERDOWN,—Valuable Rochester Estate.	allotment of land, portions of this estate.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF CITY PROPERTY.

4 HOUSES in DOWLING-STREET, Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, on the west side, close to the WOOLLOOMOOLOO CIRCULAY QUAY, and in the best portion of that improving locality.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS liberal.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY,
The following valuable city freehold property, comprising a block of land having about
60 FEET FRONTAGE to DOWLING-STREET,
by a depth of 60 feet, on which is erected
A TERRACE OF FOUR HOUSES,
Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, presently in the occupation of Messrs. Garretty, Digby, and Finn, and yielding
AN ANNUAL RENT OF £170.
This fine block of buildings is built of stone, with attached buildings of brick and stone, and slated roofs, and contain (each) verandah, hall, 2 rooms, and kitchen on the ground floor, 3 bedrooms and balcony on first floor, and a good room over.
WATER LAID ON.
☞ The above form a block of really substantial buildings on the west side of Dowling-street. Each house has a convenient yard. The premises are in the very best order throughout, and will not require the expenditure of a farthing for years to come. The situation is one of
THE VERY BEST IN WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
being close to the Circular Wharf, and fronting Dowling-street, which is the easiest access to that part of the city.
The rapid improvement in this part of the city justifies the opinions of those who see a large prospective value in property there, and without doubt the present opportunity of securing a
REALLY STERLING CITY PROPERTY
is such as should not be lost sight of by those who are in search of
A SOUND REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

To Mechanics employed at Pyrmont

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
A snug cottage fronting Elizabeth Bay, Pyrmont, the second house on the east side, at the termination of Harris-street, being lots 6 and 7 of block C of Way's subdivision. It is known as Elizabeth Cottage, the residence of Mr. Barnes. The cottage is built of hardwood, has a verandah in front, and contains five rooms. At the rear is a workshop, with sufficient land in front to enlarge the present cottage, or to erect another of equal size. Water laid on. A supply of rain water also from a large tank.
The lease has about seventeen years to run, at a low ground rent.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. JOHN JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Six Allotments, in the village of Greenwich, on the North Shore.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Frederick Humphery, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th of February, at 11 o'clock,
6 allotments, in the marine village of Greenwich, on the North Shore, opposite Birch Grove, and near the entrance of the Lane Cove River from the Parramatta River.
The allotments adjoin each other, forming a large block of land, with frontage to George-street, very near to the public landing-place. They are numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of block 3, close to the Government village of St. Lawrence.
Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF Mr. J. J. ROBERTS.

ALLOTMENTS AT GOULBURN and BINDA.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by FREDERICK HUMPHERY, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at the LAND SALE ROOMS, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th February, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The following allotments of land in Goulburn—
Lot 6 of section 51, containing 2 roods
Lot 8 of section 51, containing 2 roods
Lot 5 of section 51, containing 2 roods
Lot 9 of section 51, containing 2 roods
Lots 10, 11, and 12 of section 51, containing each 2 roods
Lot 21 of section 109, containing 1 rood
Lot 22 of section 109, containing 32 perches
Lot 10 of section 110, containing 30 perches.
TOWN OF BINDA.
Lot 18 of section 23, containing 2 roods
Lot 19 of section 23, containing 2 roods
Lot 20 of section 23, containing 2 roods.
Terms at sale.

MANEROO DISTRICT.

For Sale by Public Auction.
On TUESDAY, 8th February, 1870.

That Desirable Squattage known as
MOUNT MARSHALL.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 8th February, 1870, at 11 o'clock,
That desirable station known as MOUNT MARSHALL, and situated in the Maneroo district.
The station is at present very lightly stocked, and will be sold with the stock now on it, consisting of about 1900 sheep, 100 head of cattle, and 60 horses.
The run is well and thickly grassed, and has an estimated area of 36 square miles, of which about 1500 acres are enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, and will carry from 1200 to 1500 head of cattle in all seasons.
The IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and complete, and comprise House with six rooms, Dairy, Store, Stables, Out-buildings, Milking Yard, Shepherds' and Stockmen's huts, &c., Stockyard with swing gates, large enough to work 2000 head of cattle, and in fact every requisite for the EFFICIENT and INEXPENSIVE working of the Station; there is also a fruit and vegetable garden.
As a FATTENING RUN, Mount Marshall is not surpassed in the district, as is proved by the character of the stock sent to market from the station.
The SITUATION is a most desirable one, being so convenient to the Gippsland, Hobart Town, Melbourne, and Sydney markets, and is distant from Cooma only about 60 miles, from Merimbula 36 miles, and from Eden 44 miles, to the last two named places there is weekly communication by coach. The Homestead is on 448 acres freehold land, besides 780 acres secured under conditional purchase.
To any one in a position to fully stock, this station would undoubtedly yield a PROFITABLE RETURN. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property, and for further particulars to apply to
MORT and CO.

QUEENSLAND.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

For Sale by Public Auction,
On TUESDAY, the 15th February.

THE PLANET DOWNS STATION.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 11 o'clock,
That first-class station known as
PLANET DOWNS,
adjoining Albinia Downs, the property of Messrs. Denison, Hope, and Rolleston, on the Comet River.
With the station will be sold 16,000 (more or less) sheep, comprising
Ewes ...... 7642, more or less,
Wethers .... 5205, ditto
Rams ...... 276, ditto
Weaners .... 3160, ditto
Total ...... 16,283, ditto; together with 400 head of cattle, 60 horses, implements, tools, bullock dray, and team, horse drays, &c., &c.
The improvements on the homestead are very complete, and consist of a comfortable cottage, with newly erected kitchen attached, store, stockyards, and sheep-drafting yards; LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL WOOLSHED, FLOORED AND DIVIDED THROUGHOUT WITH SAWN TIMBER, roofed with galvanized iron, and capable of holding 800 sheep, large horse paddock, men's huts; 5 out-stations, with huts and yards, 20 miles of wire fencing, and about 30 miles of brush and log fencing, subdivided into 5 paddocks, and enclosing an area of say 32,000 acres.
For the purpose of sheepwashing there is a force pump, with pipes and hose complete, besides a large soaking trough of sawn timber, bound with iron rods, and fixings made expressly for the washpool.
The station comprises eight blocks of REALLY FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY, is in perfect working order, and, being in the market for positive sale, is well worth the attention of any one desirous of making a good investment.
Mort and Co. particularly invite inspection of the property.

For SALE by Public Auction.

TUESDAY, 15th February, 1870.

THAT DESIRABLE CATTLE PROPERTY
known as
MOLANGOOL,
and situated on the KOLAN RIVER, Queensland.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1870, at 11 o'clock,
The MOLANGOOL RUN,
together with 4200 head of cattle, more or less, 1000 head of which may be turned off fat during next year.
A number of SUPERIOR BULLS, carefully selected from Clarence River herds, have been recently purchased, and are now on the station.
Molangool is situated on the Kolan River, and distant about 90 miles from Gladstone, and 120 miles from Maryborough.
The run is capable of carrying 10,000 head of cattle, and is well grassed and watered. One half of it is fenced in by about 20 miles substantial two-rail fence, only just erected, and the run is held under ten years lease from Government.
The IMPROVEMENTS are EXTENSIVE, and comprise dwelling-house of 10 rooms, men's huts, stockyards, paddocks, fruit garden well stocked, &c., &c.
The country consists of open undulating forest, timbered with broad leaf ironbark, bloodwood, &c.
The RUN is WATERED by the KOLAN RIVER, which passes through the centre, and by several creeks.
THIS PROPERTY well deserves attention, and the Auctioneers will be happy to give every information in regard thereto, on application.
Terms: One-third cash, residue one and two years.
MORT and CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD PROPERTIES,
situate in
MUSWELLBROOK, CHAIN OF PONDS, WYBONG CREEK, &c.
And comprising—
1st.
1920 Acres (more or less) of SUPERIOR LAND, near Wybong Creek, known as
CALATUTA ESTATE,
together with
THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.
2nd.
All that PROPERTY at the Chain of Ponds, parish of Liddell, area 4 acres 3 roods 31 perches (more or less), with the valuable STONE BUILDINGS and PREMISES thereon, occupied and kept by Mr. M'Alpin as
THE STAR OF THE NORTH INN.
3rd.
TOWN AND SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS,
Muswellbrook.
6 Allotments in section 8, Brook and Cart streets, area 2 roods each
4 Allotments in section 1, Hunter-terrace, each 2 roods
12 Allotments in section 15, in Hill, William, George, and Brook streets, each 3 roods 13 perches
9 Allotments in section 16, in Hill, William, George and Brook streets, each 3 roods 13 perches
4 Suburban Lots, in Brook and Hill streets, each 2 acres
1 Suburban Allotment, 2 acres.

Terms liberal.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by auction, at Mrs. Nowland's, Royal Hotel, Muswellbrook, on THURSDAY, 17th February, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES ABOVE MENTIONED—comprising,
LOT 1.
The well-known "CALATUTA" ESTATE, on the Wybong Creek, near Muswellbrook, containing 1920 (more or less) acres of very superior land, extensively improved.
A portion is suitable for cultivation, and the whole forms a perfect grazing farm. It is situated near some of the most celebrated fattening properties in the valley of the Hunter, with which it may be favourably compared; and as a depot for stock commends itself to the notice of all requiring a large extent of good land within a few miles of the markets, and a convenient distance from a railway station.
LOT 2.
All that PROPERTY at the Chain of Ponds, in area 4 acres 3 roods 31 perches (more or less), described as—
All that PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in our said territory, containing by admeasurement four acres three roods and thirty-one perches, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Durham and parish of Liddell, at the junction of the Chain of Ponds with Salt Water Creek, commencing at an apple tree marked on four sides east of the junction of the Chain of Ponds with Salt Water Creek; bounded on the east by a line seven chains north thirty degrees east; on the north by the new line of road to Muswellbrook, being a line five chains sixty links west thirty degrees north; on the west by a line twelve chains south thirty degrees west; and on the south by Salt Water Creek to the commencement—being the land sold as lot 27 in pursuance of the advertisement of 5th November, 1841.
Together with
THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON,
known as
THE STAR OF THE NORTH INN,
a substantial stone building, containing 9 rooms, and a large detached building containing 8 rooms, with kitchen, outbuildings, extensive stables, &c., &c., forming a very complete hotel establishment, and
FRONTING THE GREAT NORTHERN ROAD.
This property is at present occupied by Mr. M'Alpin.
Also, the following allotments in the town of Muscle-brook, in lots to suit purchasers, viz.:—
ALLOTMENTS Nos. 1 and 12, of section 8.
ALLOTMENTS Nos. 15 and 16, of section 8.
ALLOTMENTS Nos. 19 and 20, of section 8, situated in Brook and Cart streets, and all improvements thereon.
ALLOTMENTS Nos. 1 to 12 (inclusive), of section No. 15, together with all improvements thereon, situate in William, Cart, Brook, and George streets.
On allotment No. 6 there is a cottage, occupied by Mr. Beckingham.
ALLOTMENTS Nos. 1 to 9 (inclusive), of section No. 16, situate in Hill, William, George, and Brook streets.
Improvements upon allotment No. 6, a small cottage.
ALLOTMENTS Nos. 11, 12, 19 and 20, of section 1, and improvements thereon.
Upon allotment No. 20 stands a comfortable cottage of hardwood and brick, &c., &c.
SUBURBAN ALLOTMENT No. 16, area 2 acres (more or less). On this allotment stands a small cottage.
SUBURBAN ALLOTMENT No. 12, 2 acres (more or less)
SUBURBAN ALLOTMENT No. 13, ditto ditto
SUBURBAN ALLOTMENT No. 17, area 1¼ acre (more or less) upon which is the brick building occupied by Messrs. Tinson and Wharton, as a soda-water manufactory; also a small cottage, and an excellent well of water. Lastly,
SUBURBAN ALLOTMENT No. 28, 2 acres (more or less).
The whole of the suburban allotments comprise some of the richest soil on the banks of the Hunter, and are particularly suitable for market gardens, as well as for building sites.
The above-mentioned properties will be sold, with the improvements thereon, which intending purchasers are invited to inspect.
A plan can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

By Order of the Mortgagee, and the Official Assignee. In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Thomas Parmeter, of Cockfighter's Creek, near Singleton.

EXCELLENT FARM,
COCKFIGHTER'S CREEK, NEAR SINGLETON,
containing
250 ACRES (MORE OR LESS) OF SUPERIOR LAND,
considerably improved, and known as
MR. THOMAS PARMETER'S.
Title perfect.

TERMS AT SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee, and F. T. Humphery, Esq., Official Assignee.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, at 12 o'clock,
That well-known property described as—
All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Cockfighter's Creek, near Singleton, in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty acres (more or less), commencing on Wollombi Brook, and being the south boundary of Scott's fifty acres; bounded on the west by a line south forty-four chains twenty-five links; on the south by a line east seventy-three chains to the Wollombi Brook; and on the east by that Brook.
Together with all improvements thereon.
also
All the right, title deed interest of the official assignee therein and thereunto.

ROCKHAMPTON.
To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.

Important and Valuable
SALE OF HOUSE
and
LANDED PROPERTY.
By order of the Mortgagees.

JOHNSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the 16th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following properties, viz.:—
WOODEND HOUSE and GROUNDS.

ONE COTTAGE and LAND in ARCHER-STREET.

ONE COTTAGE and LAND, corner EAST and ARCHER STREETS.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND, in EAST-STREET, formerly Orchard's smithy.

ALLOTMENT next the above, with baker's shop, cottage, and other improvements.

ALLOTMENT IN EAST-STREET, on which stand the well-known boarding-house and Ryan's public-house.

ALLOTMENT IN EAST-STREET, on which stands Karch's furniture warehouse, with a four-roomed cottage at back.

ALLOTMENT IN EAST-STREET, on which stand Whiffen's shop and Bates's shop.

ALLOTMENT IN EAST-STREET, upon which stand the brick building now occupied by A. Q. Henriques, Esq.

ALLOTMENT IN LITTLE QUAY-STREET, upon which stands Scanlan's saddlery shop.

ALLOTMENT IN QUAY-STREET, with buildings, &c., now occupied by Mr. Wardle, ship builder.

PART OF ALLOTMENT 1, section 46, Quay-street, known as the Bank Auction Rooms, with buildings thereon.
PART OF SAME ALLOTMENT, with the buildings, now occupied by Mr. Wilder, photographer.

That splendid PILE OF BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS, known as the Denham-chambers, occupied by the Crown Lands Office, Government Survey Office, Gold Commissioner's Office, and other offices; also, the well known Denham Hotel.

PORTIONS 12 and 34, a FARM OF 72 ACRES, securely fenced in, North Rockhampton.

PORTIONS 21, 22, 28, NEAR JARDINE'S LAGOON, 100 acres, well watered, &c., &c.
The attention of the public wishing to invest in valuable freehold properties is respectfully requested to the above, full particulars of which will be given in a future issue.
Plan and particulars, with catalogues, may be obtained at the office of W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street, Sydney; and Mr. W. F. D'ARCY, Solicitor, Denham-chambers; and at the office of the Auctioneers.
Messrs. JOHNSON and CO.,
Exchange, Denham-street.

NEAR BALLARAT.

THURSDAY, 3rd MARCH.

KING ALFRED.
LORD EGLINTON.

150 Head of Valuable Horses of all descriptions.

HEPBURN and LEONARD, instructed by Mr. George Carmichael, Claremont Hall, Geelong, (who is relinquishing breeding,) will submit to public competition, on the above date, at 10 o'clock sharp, at his stud paddocks, Mount Bolton, near Learmonth, about 14 miles from Ballarat,
The whole of his well-known stud of horses selected for many years entirely regardless of expense, including the celebrated imported thoroughbred and Clydesdale entires,
KING ALFRED
and
LORD EGLINTON.
Also, upwards of 150 head of horse stock of all descriptions, comprising imported and colonial Clydesdale brood mares, thoroughbred ditto by Premier, Kelpie, Hermit, Morris Dance, and other well-known sires; young blood stock, principally by King Alfred and Hermit (sire of the Monk and Farmer's Daughter); draughts by Lord Clyde, Sir Robert Bruce, Agronomer, Lord Eglinton, &c.
And a number of handsome Shetlands, including the imported sire
KING CODGER.
Catalogues will be prepared previous to sale. Any further particulars can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.
Terms: £50 and under, net cash; over that amount, approved bills at 3 and 6 months free of interest.

HERD OF DEVONS, AND FLOCK OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, the property of W. Taylor, Esq., will be sold by public auction, at the commencement of next SEPTEMBER, at Green Lee Farm, Westham, Sussex, England.
For pedigrees of Devons see Vol. V. of DAVY'S HERD BOOK. The sheep are descended from the flocks of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sondes, Mr. Rigden, and the late Mr. Jonas Webb.
Catalogues may be obtained of Mr. CHAPPLE, Bailiff, Green Lee Farm, Westham, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 29th January, 1870.
JOHN HENRY MILLER v. MARGARET MOORE.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Vict., No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 14th February next, at noon, unless this writ be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of defendant, Margaret Moore, of and in the equity of redemption in that piece or parcel of land at the corner of Kent and Crescent streets, Sydney, with frontage to Crescent-street of 32 feet 7 inches, more or less, and to Kent-street of 70 feet, more or less, with dwelling house and premises thereon.
Also, of and in lots 9 to 16 inclusive of section 2, and 9 to 14 inclusive of section 3 of the Orwell Estate, Sydney, with the dwelling house thereon, known as Orwell House.
Full description of the boundaries of these properties is given in advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of 11th January instant.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 27th January, 1870.

DEAN AND ANOTHER v. THE AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.
RUSSELL AND OTHERS v. SAME.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council 5 Vict., No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 14th February next, at noon (unless these writs be previously satisfied),
All the right, title, and interest of the defendants, the Australian Paper Company, of and in the equity of redemption in piece or parcel of land, parish of St. Luke, county Cumberland, colony of New South Wales, containing 14 acres 4 perches, or thereabouts.
Also, of and in piece or parcel of land, said parish and county, containing 2 roods 25 perches, more or less, with the Mill known as Collingwood Mill, and other premises thereon.
Also, piece or parcel of land, said parish and county, containing 1 rood 1 perch, more or less, with miller's cottage and other premises thereon.
Also, of and in the machinery, mill gear, &c., fixed on said parcels of land.
Also, all and every the right, title, and interest of the said company, whether legal or equitable, of and in the above-mentioned properties.
Full description of the boundaries is given in advertisement in the S. M. HERALD, of 11th January instant.

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FUNERALS

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS M'CARTHY are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. James Quinn, 49, Goulburn-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, South Head Road, George-street, and Sussex-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	.. ..	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	.. ..	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	.. ..	£601,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	.. ..	£458,000
Claims paid to Members	.. ..	£200,048
Reserve Fund	.. ..	£50,000

THE ASSETS

OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,916,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £940,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and GUARANTEE.
United capital ....£2,200,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, Jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA. — Grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

HEAD OFFICE,
17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN:
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS:
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
ALFRED B. BRISTOW, Esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty
Dr. REGINALD READ.
EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Esq.
Alderman CARTER, M.P. for Leeds.
J. G. T. CHILD, Esq., Merchant, Manchester.
J. P. BROWN WESTHEAD, Esq., M.P.
JOHN FIELD, Esq.
The Hon. AUBERON HERBERT.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq., Managing Trustee Savings' Bank.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq., Auditor-General.
GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, municipal corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employés.

Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premiums.

FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

HERR BANDMANN'S ENGAGEMENT.

Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore.

HERR BANDMANN, having created the utmost enthusiasm by his original and striking impersonation of Hamlet, it will be repeated This Evening.

The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD says:—"Herr Bandmann's 'Hamlet' will live in the traditions of the Australian stage long after those who witnessed it have passed away. It is a picture fitting to rank with Brooke's 'Othello,' Kean's 'Louis XI.,' and Anderson's 'Coriolanus.'"

THIS EVENING, Tuesday,
will be presented Shakspere's Tragedy of
HAMLET.
Han ...let .... Herr BANDMANN.
His most wonderful impersonation.

Her... BANDMANN'S engagement is limited to sixteen nights.

N.B.—...In consequence of the length of 'Hamlet,' there will be n... afterpiece.

THE...ATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Und...er the direction of Miss ROSA COOPER.
Complin...entary Benefit to Mr. T. GALE, Aeronaut.

By kind ...ermission of Captain Hixson and Officers, the BAND OF ...HE NAVAL BRIGADE will give their services to Mr. ... Gale.
THIS EV...ENING, Tuesday, February 8th, the sensational drama,
SEA AND LAND.
To be followed by
A Ballad—(her fi...st appearance)—Miss Beckey Barnett
Song, Macgregor's ... Gathering — (her first appearance)— Miss Marguerit...e Carole
Duet—Miss Eleanor ... Carey and Miss Novello.
To conclude with t...he laughable farce,
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Splash, with Song and Dance .... Mr. C. Young
Aurelia .... Miss Rosa Cooper.
TO-MORROW, Wed...nesday, two Sensational Dramas.

DANCING.—Mr. F. ...H. NEEDS' Dancing Classes, on TUESDAYS and F...RIDAYS, 147, Pitt-street.

UNDER THE DISTI...NGUISHED PATRONAGE of the Right Hon. th...e EARL of BELMORE, and the ELITE ...f SYDNEY.
MISS WI...EMAN'S
GRAND EVENI...NG CONCERT
will take place at the SCHOO...L OF ARTS, Pitt-street on FRIDAY EVENING, February 11, 1870.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the music-sellers.

SCULLERS' RACE.—To come off on the Parramatta River, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, between P. COLOUN and E. TRI...CKET for £50. P. Coloun begs to inform his friends and the public that he has engaged a steamer to follow the race—to leave the Circular Quay at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. Tickets, 1s each.

RACES TO COME OFF AT G. IRELAND'S, BLACKTOWN, TO-MORROW, February 9th. The following are the weights ... for the Handicap:—
Barney, 6 years 9 st
Dosey, aged, 9 st
Sunbeam, aged, 8 st 7 lbs
Lightfoot aged, 8 st 1 lb
Songstress, aged, 7 st 11 lbs
Matt, 3 years, 7 st 7 lbs.
G. IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the Earl of Belmore, The Independent Order of Oddfellows, M. U., and the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The use of the above Hall has been granted by the Committee of the Institution.

GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT, tendered by the N. S. W. AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS, for the benefit of MR. JOHN FLEMING,

Who met with a severe accident while engaged in decorating the Hall of the above building, thereby disabling himself for life, and depriving his wife and family of their sole means of support.

On TUESDAY, 8th February.
PROGRAMME.—PART I.
Overture .... Christys
Opening chorus (Ernani) .... N. S. W. A. C. M.
The Snow-white blossoms (new) .... J. Rooney
Lincoln Gun Boat .... J. Griffiths
Nellie Ray (new) .... R. A. Poulter
The pretty little girl that I know (new) .... F. Sewell
The Moon behind the Hill .... G. S. Harden
Don't you run away (new) .... J. Griffiths
Blue-eyed Nelly (new) .... J. Rooney
Romping Nell .... F. Sewell
Finale—The ole jaw bone (by request) .. N. S. W. A. C. M.
Intermission of ten minutes.
PART II.
Duet—List to the convent bells .... Messrs. J. Rooney and R. Steward
Song and dance—Poor old Jeff .... J. Griffiths
Ballad—Tell me, Mary, how to woo thee .... G. S. Harden
Song and dance—The big sun flower .... R. A. Poulter
Lecture on heads (illustrated by diagrams) .... F. Sewell
GOLDEN SHOE DANCE,
Messrs. J. Griffiths and R. A. Poulter.
Intermission of ten minutes.
PART III.
Grand musical, mystical, semi-tragical, serio-comical, Ethiopian burlesque, entitled
EULALIE THE DESERT FLOWER,
(By F. S. Wilson, Esq.)
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
Old Jeff (Father of Eulalie) .... W. Hall
Baltimore Joe—(A wandering minstrel) .... R. A. Poulter
Pompey Snow—(A gentleman of fortune—all but the money) .... J. Beaumont
Julius Squash—(A poetical boot-black) .... J. Griffiths
Captain Thunder—(Of the New Zealand military settlers)—in love with Eulalie .... G. S. Harden
Jawbone—(his man-at-arms, who, not having anything to say for himself, may be excused for holding his tongue) .... J. Rooney
Eulalie—(The Desert Flower) .... F. Sewell
Dinah—(her maid-of-all-work, who can scarcely be considered a beauty without paint) .... R. Steward
Scene First (and all the way through)—The exterior of Jeff's Cottage.

Doors open at half-past seven—commence at eight o'clock. Reserved seats, 3s; body of hall 2s; gallery, 1s. Carriages may be ordered for half-past ten.
H. C. HUMFRESS, Secretary.
R. M'FARLANE, Treasurer.

ST. VINCENT'S NEW HOSPITAL, DARLINGHURST ROAD.

A BALL,
in aid of the Fund to clear off the debt, will be held in the NEW BUILDING, Darlinghurst Road,
(prior to the admission of patients.)
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9th, 1870,
under the distinguished patronage of the
EARL and COUNTESS OF BELMORE,
and the
MAYOR and MAYORESS.
Stewards:

Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.	Hon. John Sutherland
Hon. Sir T. A. Murray	Hon. J. B. Salomons
Hon. S. Samuel	Hon. D. Egan
Hon. William Forster	Judge Simpson
Mr. Justice Faucett	W. Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.
W. B. Dalley, Esq.	R. Butler, Esq., M.L.A.
Henry Lane, Esq.	W. A. Duncan, Esq.
S. Hoffnung, Esq.	D. Marks, Esq.
Eyre G. Ellis, Esq.	W. D. Stewart, Esq.
S. A. Joseph, Esq.	C. E. Pilcher, Esq.
G. C. Davis, Esq.	A. De Lissa, Esq.
James Hart, Esq.	John Cuthbert, Esq.
B. Braun, Esq.	

Tickets.—Double, 25s; Gentlemen's, 20s; Ladies', 10s; which may be had from the following members of committee:—Messrs. Hourigan, Butler, W. Hughes, and Malony, William-street; J. J. Curran, J. Barlow, J. J. Moore, E. Flanagan, and P. Freehill, George-street; G. Hurley, J. G. O'Connor, and Madden, York-street; P. J. Hourigan and O'Doud, King-street; Mulrooney, South Head Road; Carrick, P. Mulcahy, Blanchard, and Alderman Caraher: also at Messrs. Peapes and Shaw's, W. H. Paling's, Elvy and Co.'s; and from
E. HOLLINGDALE, } Honorary
E. W. GOGGIN, } Secs.
Refreshments by Compagnoni.
Full German Band engaged.

☞ Meeting of the General Committee THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Rooms, Woolloomooloo-street. Punctual attendance is requested.

DANCING.—Mrs. CHARLES READ'S Class for Ladies, This Day. Assembly Rooms, William-st.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC

MESSRS. FARMER and COMPANY respectfully announce that they will offer, THIS DAY and during the week, some
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
in
FANCY SILKS.
The above form a portion of the season's
SURPLUS STOCK,
which Farmer and Company have decided to clear out at
A LARGE REDUCTION
from usual prices.
This is necessary in order to make room for very
EXTENSIVE PURCHASES
negotiated by Mr. Pope, who is now in Europe, in order to secure an unprecedented
COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES
for the ensuing season.
With the above will be offered genuine bargains in
RICH BLACK GLACES,
RICH BLACK GROSGRAINS,
RICH BLACK SOFT CORDS,
all warranted good, and much under regular value: also,
SUMMER MANTLES, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
VICTORIA HOUSE, 269 271, 273 275, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
Unprecedented
Display of Woollens
New fancy Angolas
New Diagonal Tweeds
New Elastic Cloths
New Estimimes
The last new Checks.
Wholesale Importers' Stock.

FARMER and COMPANY will show, this day, an unusually large and select parcel of Fancy Tweeds, being the entire stock of a wholesale importer, purchased at a considerable discount on manufacturers' prices.

Of this exceedingly choice parcel, Farmer and Company deem it necessary only to state that it is from the eminent German manufacturers,
Messrs. PELTZER, FILS,
and includes their very best productions.

The uniform softness of the wool in most German Tweeds and Doeskins, their notably permanent colours, and durable textures, and the prices at which Farmer and Company are able to offer this especial selection, warrant them in recommending it to the notice of their gentlemen patrons as one unusually worthy an inspection.

As Farmer and Company have determined to quote uniform prices as below for garments to measure, they would recommend gentlemen to place their orders without delay.

For Complete Suit, to measure	..	£3 15 0
Our usual price ..	..	5 5 0
For Trousers and Vest, to measure	..	1 17 6
Our usual price ..	..	2 10 0
For Trousers, to measure	..	1 5 0
Our usual price ..	..	1 12 6

All Garments hand made.
Patterns with self-measurement.
Directions post free to gentlemen in the country.

FARMER AND COMPANY,
Merchant Tailors,
269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.

FORD'S PATENT WASHING HATS.—GEORGE HURLEY and CO. Auctioneers, have RESUMED the AGENCY for Ford, Brothers' hats, which are, without exception, the very best hats for summer. All genuine hats bear the patent mark of Ford, Brothers, Melbourne. The trade supplied at very reduced prices. Zinc blocks, for redressing the hats, should be ordered at the same time.
GEORGE HURLEY and CO., General Auctioneers, Wynyard-square.

WATERPROOF Shrewsbury PALETOTS and WRAPPERS for Ladies and Children. W. C. KELK, George-street.

HOWES' TAILORING HOUSE.—The Cheapest and Best in the colony. 88, King-street.

HOWES' BLACK CLOTH PAGET, or Walking Coats, made to order, silk-faced, £2 2s. 88, King-st.

HOWES' Fancy Tweed Trousers and Vest to match, well shrunk, to order, 25s.

HOWES' TAILORING HOUSE. — Fancy Tweed SUITS, to order, £2 16s. 88, KING-STREET.

HOWES' Fancy Silk Mixture Suits, made to order. Choicest colours and patterns, well shrunk, £3 10s.

HOWES' Silk-mixed Galaten Jackets, to order. Beautiful materials to select from, 35s.

HOWES' Good Black Cloth Suits, made to order, from £3. 88, KING-STREET, Sydney.

THE GREAT CLEARING SALE of first class DRAPERY is still continued at J. and E. DAVSON'S, 468, George-street.
PREMISES TO LET.
The following list:—

Black and coloured silks	Calicoes	Drills
Shawls, mantles	Prints	Table-covers
Fancy dresses	Towellings	Hosiery
Black and coloured alpacas	Quilts	Gloves, stays
Grenadines	Sheetings	Parachutes and umbrellas
Washing silks	Longcloths	
Manchester goods	Hollands	Underclothing
Blankets	Tablecloths	Hats, ribbons, laces, &c., &c.
Dimities		

For immediate sale, at low prices.

P. F. DALTON, Hibernian House, 90, King-street,

P. F. D. is now offering the remaining portion of his SUMMER STOCK OF NOVELTIES
at
LESS THAN HALF-PRICE;
and, in order to effect a speedy clearance, he has
RE-MARKED AND REDUCED THE ENTIRE STOCK
to such prices as will at once command the confidence of the buyer.

60 gros grain silk jackets, new shapes, beautifully trimmed with satin and fringe, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d; former price 42s and 50s
A few glacé silks, new shapes, from 14s 6d to 25s; half-price
Black and white grenadine jackets, from 3s 11d to 7s 6d; former price 12s 6d, 15s 6d
A lot of summer shawls in grenadine and other textures, from 3s 11d to 8s 6d; half the original cost
Black lace shawls, jackets, and mantles, reduced to half-price
White lace mantles, next to a gift.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
80 grenadine dresses, black and white grounds, with blue, puce, pink, maize, and chene patterns, 7s 6d the full dress; former price 15s 6d
150 printed delaine and alpaca dresses, slightly soiled, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d the full dress. This lot is reduced to less than cost price
Mohair lustres, lustrines, challies, and every description of mourning goods reduced in proportion
50 French printed muslins, neat patterns, 3s 11d; former price 8s 6d
70 ditto ditto ditto, 4s 11d; former price 10s 6d
80 ditto ditto ditto, beautiful large patterns, 5s 11d, 6s 9d; former price 12s 6d, 15s 6d
Millinery and straw goods of every description
Flowers, feathers, and underclothing reduced to half-price
An endless variety of fancy goods and household drapery, too numerous to enumerate, to be sold regardless of cost.
Hibernian House,
90, King-street.

N.B.—200 yards of remnants of dress materials and printed muslins next to a gift.

J. F. M'DONALD, IMPORTER, has on hand, and to arrive, every variety of WINTER DRAPERY.
66, King-street West.

BALL AND EVENING COSTUME.

DAVID JONES and CO. have a beautiful stock of NEW MATERIAL for BALL COSTUME, imported ex mail steamer and Sobraon. They solicit attention to the following:—
Thread and Silk GRENADINES
White and Black Ground MOUSSELINE DE SOIES
Swiss, Floral, and Tamboured MUSLINS
Striped and Broche Cotton GRENADINES
Choice Light French GLACES
French SATINS in every tint
Evening MILLINERY, FLOWERS
Real Lace HANDKERCHIEFS
CHEMISETTES, FICHUS, RUFFLES
Silk and Lisle Thread HOSIERY
Finest French Kid GLOVES
(Trefousse and Rouillon 1st choix.)
Tartan, Satin, and Oriental Sash RIBBONS.

LADIES!!!

We are now offering £750 worth of Millinery, Mantles, Underclothing, Baby Linen, Hosiery, Stays, and General Drapery at such prices that will at once convince the most careful buyer of their extreme cheapness and superior manufacture, at
E. WAY'S
Ladies' Outfitting Establishment,
261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.
☞ Observe the name,
Next to the Waxworks.

342, GEORGE-STREET.—Black cloth suits, £4 4s; fancy tweed trousers and vest, 25s; fancy tweed suits, £2 10s; black cloth paget coat, £2 2s; tweed trousers, 16s; black doe trousers, 20s. Humphreys, tailor.

ST. VINCENT'S BALL.—Pearl necklaces, brooches, earrings, bracelets and backcombs to match; chignon pads, all sizes and shades; fans, and a variety of other nicnacks, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

VALENTINES.—Our new and extensive assorted stock, made specially for this year, are now on SALE. Parcels from 5s, post free to all parts of the colony.
MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street South.

VALENTINES
VALENTINES.
A choice assortment,
wholesale and retail.
S. OWEN and CO., 544, George-street,
opposite Cathedral.

COWAN AND CO.
GOLD MEDAL NOTE PAPER, No. 25,
The finest manufactured.
THE EMU PEN, a superior magnum bonum, supplied wholesale only, at 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

The attention of the public generally is called to a very large assortment just received from London. Such elegant emblems of love and affection certainly could not possibly be obtained except at this ESTABLISHMENT. The price being low, they are within the reach of all. In design, they have been pronounced charming. Now is the time for those wishing to give proof of their endless affection to examine the extensive and rich stock, at
W. A. COOKE'S, 570, George-street,
Opposite the Cathedral.

NELSON'S Series of VIEWS, beautifully printed in oil colours, in packets of 12 Views, with fine gilt covers, 1s 6d, post 2s each, comprising the Old Abbeys of England, Crystal Palace, Views of Cambridge, Stratford-on-Avon; a Trip on the Thames—Blackfriars Bridge to the Nore; Plymouth and the Neighbourhood, North Wales; London—the West End; Old Castles of England, City of Oxford, Windsor Castle, Crystal Palace (interior), Views in Cornwall, Hastings and its Neighbourhood; Mount Blanc, Chamounix, &c.; Vues de Paris, 1re and 2me; Views of Killarney, Views in the North of Ireland, City of Philadelphia, New York and its Neighbourhood, Falls of Niagara and Vicinity, City of Toronto; Views on the St. Lawrence, City of Washington, City of Edinburgh, Perth and Strathearn, the West Highlands, Environs and Vicinity of Edinburgh, Falls of Clyde, &c.; Stirling and Bridge of Allan, Ayrshire and Robert Burns, Scenery of Braemar, Scenery of the Clyde, Scenery of the Trossachs, &c., &c.
Works by the Author of the Schonberg-Cotta Family, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, 7s 6d each, by post 8s 8d, viz.:—Watchwords for the Warfare of Life; A Story of the Commonwealth and the Restoration; Poems, The Women of the Gospels, &c.; The Draytons and the Davenants; Winifred Bertram and the World she lived in; The Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan, a Story of the Times of Whitfield and the Wesleys; Sketches of Christian Life in England in the Olden Time; Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family; Wanderings over Bible Lands and Seas.
Works by A. L. O. E.:—Crown of Success, or Four Heads to Furnish, 3s, post 3s 6d; Exiles in Babylon, 4s, post 5s; Fairy Know-a-bit, 3s, post 3s 6d; Flora, or Self-deception, 3s, post 3s 6d; The Giant Killer, or the Battle which all must fight, 3s, post 3s 6d; Holiday Chaplet of Stories, illustrated, 3s, post 3s 9d; House Beautiful, or the Bible Museum, 4s, post 5s; Hymns and Poems, 3s, post 3s 6d; Idols in the Heart, 4s, post 5s; Illustrations of the Parables, 2s, post 2s 6d; Lake of the Woods, 3s, post 3s 9d; Living Jewels, 3s, post 3s 9d; The Lost Jewel, 4s, post 5s; The Mine, 3s, post 3s 9d; Miracles of Heavenly Love, 3s, post 4s; My Neighbour's Shoes, or Feeling for others, 2s 6d, post 3s; Ned Franks, or the Christian's Panoply, 3s, post 3s 9d; Old Friends with New Faces, 2s 6d, post 3s; Parliament in the Playroom, 3s, post 3s 9d; Precepts in Practice, 4s, post 5s; Pride and his Prisoners, 4s, post 5; Rambles of a Rat, 2s 6d, post 3s; Rescued from Egypt, 4s, post 5s; The Robbers' Cave, a Story of Italy, 3s, post 3s 9d; The Roby Family, or Battling with the World, 3s, post 3s 9d; Sheer off, a Tale, 3s, post 3s 9d; Shepherd of Bethlehem, King of Israel, 4s, post 5s; Stories from Jewish History, 2s, post 2s 6d; Story of a Needle, 2s, post 2s 6d; Sunday Chaplet of Stories, 3s, post 3s 9d; Triumphs over Midian, 4s, post 5s; Wanderer in Africa, 2s, post 2s 6d; War and Peace, a Tale of the Retreat from Cabul, 3s 6d, post 4s 3d; Whispering Unseen, or Be Doers of the Word, 3s, post 3s 9d; Wings and Stings, or Lessons from Insect Life, 1s 6d, post 2s; Young Pilgrim, 4s, post 5s; Zaida's Nursery Book, 2s 6d, post 3s. The above are all beautifully bound in attractive cloth bindings, and are specially suited for juvenile libraries, gift books, or prizes, either for week day or Sunday schools; and a liberal discount will be allowed to purchasers of quantities.
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Encyclopædia Britannica, latest edition, 21 vols., strongly bound in half-russia
A few complete sets of Once a Week, in cloth or half-calf bindings, at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN FERGUSON, Bookseller and Publisher to the Council of Education, 426, George-street.

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Alford's (Dean) New Testament, authorised version revised, 7s 6d, post, 8s 6d
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☞ A select Catalogue of upwards of 10,000 new and standard books, sent post free on application.
J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street, Sydney.

VALENTINES.—The largest stock in Sydney, very cheap. F. and E. COLE, only at 380, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Stationers, only at 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

SONGS.—Clifton's Wait for the Turn of the Tide, 2s; Vance's Act on the Square, 2s; either posted, 2s 2d. GALOPS—Up in a Balloon, Tommy Dodd, Flying Squadron, After Dark, each 2s 6d. QUADRILLES—Rage of London, London by Night, each 2s 8d.
CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

PUBLICATIONS

NOTICE.—The HAIRDRESSERS' JOURNAL received monthly from Paris by Mr and Mrs. CAFFYN, with the latest fashions in ladies' hairdressing, and dressed, &c. 315, George-street.
N.B.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, good wages given. 315, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Books, &c., wanted, to purchase, for cash; highest price. Cockburn, Park-st.

MILK BUSINESS wanted to purchase. Address, with particulars, to B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL a Patent MANGLE; cheap. Apply No. 27, Lett's Macquarie-street.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing, every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, to buy a Publican's LICENSE. Apply at L. Kavanagh's, George-street, Haymarket

MUNTZ METAL, 16 to 26 ounces, now landing ex Nineveh, for SALE, to land, price 8½d per lb.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SALE, much under its value, a handsome Rosewood Semi-grand PIANOFORTE. Any one requiring a really good instrument, would do well to view the above, at 27, Stanley-street.

PROFESSIONALS TRADES ETC.

A THOROUGHLY efficient English TEACHER, capable of giving instruction in Music to junior pupils, wanted immediately. Queen's College, 143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street.

A WIDOW LADY wishes to obtain, in the country, BOARD and EDUCATION for her Son, aged 13; with a clergyman preferred. Address, with lowest terms, to V. C. B., HERALD Office.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in a healthy locality, desires two or three CHILDREN to board and educate; terms moderate. References. A. B., Eldridge's Store, North Shore.

BAKING.—Wanted, a strong steady Youth, that can mould. Testimonials required. 22, South Head Road.

BRICKLAYER wanted. M. Guest and Son, 115, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of Assistant Inspector of Schools, CANDIDATES for the situation are invited to make application on or before SATURDAY, the 19th February instant.

Particulars may be obtained on inquiry of the Acting Secretary.
R. C. WEBSTER, Acting Secretary.
Council of Education Office,
Sydney, 1st February, 1870.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Miss Hegarty, 357, Elizabeth-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a smart Junior SALESWOMAN. J. W. Taylor, 37A and 39, Erskine-street, Wynyard-square.

FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS (Wheeler and Wilson's). Apply to Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company.

FIRST-CLASS Mantle HANDS. Apply Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Company.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a Lady as Visiting Governess, to instruct a young lady and two children a few hours daily. Address Mrs. Cadell, Carabella, Milson's Point, North Shore, Sydney.

LAW.—A Solicitor, with colonial experience is open to an ENGAGEMENT; moderate salary; or would undertake agency business on reasonable terms; highest references. Address Solicitor, HERALD Office.

PARTNER required, active or dormant, with £100 to £200; 500 per cent. guarantee. H. M., HERALD.

TO PLUMBERS.—Wanted, a thorough practical PLUMBER. Constable and Turner, 71, Market-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Trousers and Vest HANDS. L. Borestein, 368, George-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, competent ASSISTANT, for Brisbane. Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Machinist for leather work, and Assistant Clicker. Boot Factory, 52, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a MILLINER. Apply to Mrs. Jones, next the Bank, Newtown.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, 50 TAILORESSES, Improvers, and Apprentices. Apply at 80, York-street.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT. J. Austin, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Apprentices, to Dressmaking, Braiding, and Machine. Mrs. Kep, 7, Ultimo-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a good SADDLE HAND. Apply to J. M'Kecknie, Newtown.

WANTED, elastic-side MAKERS. Alderson and Sons.

WANTED, CHIEF MATE. Apply C. BAUER, 197, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a good CARPENTER, used to weatherboard cottages. Apply to Cooper, news agent, Parramatta-street, between 9 and 10 a.m.

WANTED, a first-class MINING MANAGER, who has had thorough experience in the quartz mining districts of Victoria. Apply on or before Thursday, the 10th instant, with testimonials, to Mr. J. C. H. Baass, 227, George-street, Sydney. 7th February, 1870.

WINE COOPER.—Wanted immediately, an industrious man that thoroughly understands the work in a vineyard and the making of wine. Apply to Mr. Smart, Mona, Darling Point.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A FIRST-CLASS COOK and LAUNDRESS disengaged. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

COLLECTOR or Traveller, with horses and buggy, wants SITUATION; good security. ZYX., HERALD.

TO HAIR DRESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT, first-class wages given. W. Caffyn, 315, George-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Collector, or connected with shipping business. T. S. Threlkeld, HERALD.

WANTED, to PLACE a YOUTH in a Merchant's, Insurance, or Solicitor's Office; no salary required until competent. Address B. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION, as Barman, or the charge of an hotel in town or country. Highest reference given. For address, apply to Mr. Valentine, Elephant and Castle.

£10 GIVEN for a respectable SITUATION of £2 per week. L. B., HERALD Office.

£5 GIVEN for a SITUATION as Collector or Messenger. Keep horse if required. A. J. S., HERALD.

SERVANTS WANTED

COOK WANTED; woman preferred. Mrs. Donnelly, Registry Office, William-street.

MAN SERVANT wanted, acquainted with gardening and to make himself generally useful. Good references will be required. Address G. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active General SERVANT. Apply No. 157, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a German or foreign COOK, and SAILORS. C. Bauer, 197, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive, and work in a garden. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable useful GIRL, about 16. Woollahra Lodge, Moncur-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 160, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANTS, with references. Mrs. Heap, 219, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a respectable SERVANT. Apply at 79, Market. Daughter of Temperance preferred.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as General SERVANT. Hope Tavern, York-street.

WANTED a General SERVANT. Mrs. Tucker, Old Forest Lodge Hotel, St. John's Road, Glebe.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Haymarket Hotel, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL. Apply 123, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL; also General Servant. 862, George-street S., 4 doors from Christ Church.

WANTED, a BOY. E. A. Robberds, 75, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself useful; reference required. George Evans, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young Man, as WAITER for a country hotel. A. Thompson and Co., 196, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, about 16 years old, with good references. Apply at 137, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID. Mrs. Daintrey, 101, Elizabeth-street. 12 o'clock.

WANTED, Married COUPLE, or single MAN—woman to cook, man useful. Apply Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a smart LAD; also a GIRL, to nurse. Scotch Pie Shop, 454, George-street.

WANTED, active LAD, to collect orders and deliver neat. G. Stanning, 220, William-street.

WANTED, an active Lad, as WAITER, &c. Crown Inn, Chippendale.

WANTED, a BILLIARD-MARKER; reference required. Apply Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, LAMPTRIMMER, for Fire King. Apply early Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to assist in house work; only two in family. 23, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, for the Victoria Club. Apply to the House Steward, from 10 to 12.

WANTED, for Cooma, a Female COOK. Apply, early, to Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a useful MAN, to work in a garden. Mrs. Bowler, Ashfield; or Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, a LAD that can write a good hand; small pay to commence. Apply A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, GIRL, 14, to nurse baby and make herself useful. Cathedral Lodge, George-street.

WANTED, a smart Slop HAND. Coleman, 612, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, steady Person, as Working Housekeeper, partial to children. Mrs. Kettle, Pitt-st. Redfern.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS; good references required. Mrs. Nelson, 28, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, General SERVANT and GIRL as Nurse. Mrs. Tinsley, Josepha House, Forest Lodge, Glebe.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL, to sleep at home. Apply Hill's noted Fancy Shop, South Head Road.

WANTED, a single Man, as LABOURER, and to be generally useful. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind baby, assist with housework, sleep at home. 237, Fitzroy-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, to sleep at home. 144, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Harrison, No. 18, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Youth, as PORTER. W. James, grocer, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to nurse a baby. Mrs. Sharp, 3, Albion-terrace, Albion-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 147, Pitt-street (private door).

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 13, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, GIRL, housework; sleep at home if preferred. Kavanah, grocer, Wimlow-st. Open 3 days.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply 67, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Fernandez, Liverpool and Riley sts., off S. Hd. Road.

WANTED, a BOY; one accustomed to a tinsmith. C. Biggs, engineer, Liverpool-street West.

WANTED, Cooks and Laundresses, good General Servants, useful Girls. Mrs. Letheby, 44, Hunter-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, where another is kept. At 138, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; three in family. 307, Upper Dowling-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a child and make herself useful. Apply 158, Crown-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, to make herself useful, for Petersham. 492, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, in a small family, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 a.m., 386, Riley-street South.

WANTED, a strong Girl as General SERVANT. Apply Commercial Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, for housework. Apply 101, Hay-street.

WANTED, thorough Servants, for first-class situations. Mrs. Stephenson's Office, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Female Assistant COOK, also a strong GIRL. Apply S. Bonnet, 262, Pitt-street.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. 144, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street.

WANTED, PANTRYMAID; also, SCULLERYMAN. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Farming LAD for the Manning River. Nipper and See, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON to take home a Baby to Nurse. Address D. E., Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl as NURSEMAID. Mrs. Cohen, Spencer Lodge, Miller's Point.

WANTED, Seven MEN to make Elastic-side Boots. Heley, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14 or 16, to make herself generally useful. 10, Upper Fort-st.

WANTED, a young Girl, as NURSE. 353, Elizabeth-street, next Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a first-class SERVANT. Mrs. Zuccani, 9, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a clean, respectable NURSEGIRL, about 14. W. Howes, 88, King-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to be generally useful. Apply, 77, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, General SERVANT; good wages. Limerick Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, and to assist in the bar. Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Single MAN, to drive a horse and dray. Apply to James Coogan, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock.

WANTED, for a merchant's office, a respectable and well-educated LAD, about 13 years old; must write a good hand. Address, Box 68.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and be useful. Can sleep at home. Apply at 76, Market-street, next M'Carroll's.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as BARMAID. Apply at Sullivan's, Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street, near Theatre.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as working HOUSEKEEPER; the same must be a Protestant, with good references. Apply at 271, Crown-street, near Campbell-street.

WANTED, a respectable Married COUPLE, without incumbrance, for the country; man to milk and make himself useful, wife laundress and housework. Apply T. Timmins, Welcome Home Inn, Clarence-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

A HOUSE or part to LET, furnished; every convenience. 251, Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant, 5, Gladstone-terrace, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM to LET, to a respectable young man; also, a ROOM, unfurnished. 383, Elizabeth-street, near Haymarket.

APARTMENTS vacant, at 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street South, Darlinghurst Heights. The situation combines the advantages of a town and country residence, and commands beautiful views of harbour, &c.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, for one or two Gentlemen, beautifully situated, in Arundel-terrace, opposite University, Glebe. For address, apply to Mr. Cooper, news agent, Glebe Road.

A VACANCY for Lady and Gentleman, or Gentlemen at Mrs. Newsom's, 191, Prospect-terrace, William-st.

BOARD and Residence for a Single Gentleman. Terms moderate. 124, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-st.

BOARD and Residence for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson, Park House, 27, Park-st. Terms mod.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two friends; use of bath. 47, Hunter-street.

COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, with partial Board, for small private family. 39, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

PLAINLY Furnished ROOM wanted, 10 minutes from Haymarket. Terms, C., Redfern Post-office.

SEPARATE BOARD and BEDROOM, for a gentleman. No other boarders; bath. 131, Dowling-street.

TO LET, 3 good ROOMS; rent low. 511, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, a large Furnished ROOM. Apply No. 51, Brisbane-street, off South Head Road.

TO LET, 2 ROOMS, with use of kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. T. Pierce, William-street.

TWO Unfurnished ROOMS to LET. Apply Mr. Douglas, opposite Petty's Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN requires BOARD and RESIDENCE with a private family; objects to other boarders and young children; also to singing birds, dogs, and cats; terms, moderate. W. C. F., Post Office.

BUSINESS PREMISES, in George-street, wanted, between King and Hunter sts. P. A., HERALD Office.

NORTH SHORE.—A small HOUSE wanted; water frontage preferred. Apply F. A., HERALD Office.

TWO Gentlemen want a furnished BEDROOM, with cooking and attendance. Address 48, HERALD Office.

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished ROOM, use of kitchen; state terms. B., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a small COTTAGE or HOUSE; state rent. Moderate, Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Youth; terms, moderate. B. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 7-roomed HOUSE; moderate rent. Fitzpatrick, 405, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, in Burwood or Ashfield, a Furnished COTTAGE, with five or six rooms, for three or four months. Address X. Y., Post-office, Burwood.

WANTED, to purchase small HOUSE, or Cottage, within fifteen minutes' walk of Haymarket; no objection if out of repair. Address, stating lowest price and where situated, to R. G., HERALD Office.

TO LET

CARLINGFORD TERRACE, Albion-street, Surry-Hills—6 rooms, besides servants' room, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, and laundry, with water and gas laid on. Apply to Messrs. Norton and Barker, Elizabeth-street. The keys may be had at St. Michael's Parsonage, Albion-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bridge-street,—The undersigned has to LET the whole of the upper part of a large HOUSE, in Bridge-street, containing 6 rooms. The house has been thoroughly repaired, painted, and papered throughout, and is fit for the occupation of any respectable family. Arthur Cubitt, house agent. Bridge-street.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated near the wharfs, doing a good trade, 12 years' lease; rent, £5 per week. Good accommodation and every convenience, furniture, fixtures, &c. Incoming £500. HENFREY and TOOHEY have been instructed to dispose of the above. Office, 119, Castlereagh-street. No agents need apply.

LONGVIEW-TERRACE, Point Piper Road.—N. 3, to LET; 4 rooms, kitchen, and good well water.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, Clifton Villa COTTAGE, near Railway. For key, Mrs. May, end house.

OLD-ESTABLISHED SHOP and BAKEHOUSE, with new oven, 12 x 12, to LET, situated in Kent-street; populous neighbourhood. B. Palmer, 21, Upper William-street South.

TO LET, a SHOP. Apply 288, Sussex-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen; rent, 12s 6d. Inquire No. 31, Bank-street, Chippendale.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, 2 large rooms, kitchen; rent, 8s. No. 8, Marshall-st., off Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, 4 and 5 roomed HOUSES, cheap; stoves, ovens, balcony. Apply Rising Sun, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, a COTTAGE; rent, 16s. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, HOUSE, delightfully situated, 4 rooms and kitchen. Rent, 13s. G. Lea, 92, South Head Rd.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, 9s, at Rushcutter's Bay, adjoining new Houses, also some to LET, 16s.

TO LET, SHOP, 5 rooms and oven, 16s, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, SHOP, finest stand in William-street, next to Butler's. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, best Business STAND in the city, No. 75, King-street. Apply F. Lassetter and Co.

TO LET, No. 4, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, 8 rooms, laundry, kitchen, stable, and coach-house.

TO LET, HOUSE, 12 rooms, kitchen, and yard, &c., York-street. Apply at Post Office Hotel.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE and Kitchen, 31, West-st., Darlinghurst; rent, £1 2s 6d. J. Penson, 351, Pitt-st. S.

TO LET, Stanmore Villa, Wemyss-street, Stanmore, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, coach-house, and stables.

TO LET, first-class country HOTEL. T. R. Allt, merchant, 143, Pitt-street.

TO LET, neat 6-roomed HOUSE. Apply to Mrs. Dawson, 167, Viles-buildings, Crescent-st., Church-h.

TO LET, two 2-roomed HOUSES, in Wentworth-place. Apply at Bligh-street.

TO LET, Country Blacksmith SHOP and TOOLS. Particulars T. R. Allt, 143, Pitt-street.

TO LET, on Glenmore Road, 2 HOUSES, detached, in paddocks; beautiful position. W. M. Forbes, 165, Pitt-street.

TO LET, those large and commodious STORES, situated in Margaret-street. Apply to T. B. Ward, on the premises.

TO LET, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE in Chippendale, known as the Hand of Friendship, well worth attention. Apply Oddfellows' Hall Hotel, Haymarket.

TO LET, new SHOPS, just completed, in Market-street; first-rate position for any retail business; low rent. B. Palmer, 21, Upper William-street.

TO LET, a good PUBLIC-HOUSE, the present owner being in it sixteen years. Apply Mr. A. Thompson, Wine and Spirit Store, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, GUILDFORD LODGE, Glebe Point, containing 7 rooms and kitchen; garden and paddock; water laid on. Rent, £78 per annum. Apply W. Martin, 23, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, that comfortable HOUSE, 124, Liverpool-street, near Hyde Park, containing dining, drawing, and four large bed rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c.; rent, 28s per week. Key at Mr. Palmer's, round the corner.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, the newly-erected Family MANSION in Macquarie-street North, two doors from the Civil Service Club. Apply to M. Metcalfe, 9, Bridge-street.

TO LET, large Business PREMISES, in George-street, recently occupied by Mr. John Solomon, auctioneer. Immediate possession can be given.
Apply D. Cooper and Co.

TO LET, at Norwood, Petersham, a comfortable well-finished COTTAGE, with every convenience for a family, within four minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Apply to S. Owen and Co., 514, George-street; or to Mr. James Henry, chemist, 792, George-street.

TO LET, SHOP, Park-street, near George-street; rent 30s per week.
Large STORE, Barrack-street, opposite Messrs. John Frazer and Co.'s.
Apply D. Cooper and Co.

TO LET, STEAM SAW MILLS, at Kiama, in good order, and now at work; also 76-acre Farm of first-class Land, Dairy Herd, Dairy Utensils, including horse-power Churning Apparatus, working Bullocks, and general appliances for working the place; rent, to a responsible person, £200 per annum. Apply to Jules Joubert, Esq., Agricultural Society's Office, George-street.

TO LET, Macquarie-place, OFFICES, without store, lately Bligh and Co.'s. Apply Australian Bond.

OFFICES TO LET, on reasonable terms. Apply Sullivan and Tindale, Commercial Rooms, 388, George-street, next new Post Office.

TO LET, large STORE, in George-street, opposite the Telegraph Office. Apply down the gateway.

STORAGE for Free Goods, at the first-class Stores of the undersigned.
Fotheringham, Darvall, and Co., auctioneers, &c., Macquarie-place and Pitt-street.

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